

1978

Old people's attitudes toward other age groups' beliefs and opinions about the aged

Helen Brown Burris

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GROUPS' BELIEFS AND OPINIONS ABOUT THE AGED.

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**Old people's attitudes toward other age groups'
beliefs and opinions about the aged**

by

Helen Brown Burris

**A Dissertation Submitted to the
Graduate Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of
The Requirements for the Degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

Major: Home Economics Education

Approved:

Signature was redacted for privacy.

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**Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa**

1978

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION

Interest and concern for the old have gained momentum as the number of aged persons in the population continues to increase. Demographic data project that by 1990 there will be 27 million persons over 65 and 40 percent, or more than 10 million, will be 75 years and over. At least every tenth American will be over 65 years of age (Brotman, 1968).

Attention has focused on the conditions related to the factors which, according to the United States Code (42 U.S.C. 3001, 1970), affect the ability and right of the aged to live a quality of life in keeping with the traditional American concept of the inherent dignity of the individual in our democratic society. Aged persons' perceptions of and feelings about the pervasive attitudes about being old which exist in our society and which affect the quality of life of the aged are significant variables to be addressed.

Assessment of attitudes toward older people has generated extensive research in social gerontology. Attention has focused on the prevalence of negative stereotypes and opinions about the aged and attempts to measure accurately the extent and distribution of these views. Since 1953 various instruments have been developed and adapted for these purposes. Although findings and conclusions have been inconsistent and sometimes contradictory, researchers have concluded in general that old people live in a negative social climate.

Although societal evaluation of old people may vary, the following is the conclusion of many researchers on attitudes about the old:

There is a general devaluation of the aged. Whether they are simply indifferent or actively discriminatory, the young and middle-aged basically do not accept the old. They view them in stereotypical fashion so familiar to students of prejudice. Their stereotypes are also remarkably resistant to change from exposure to, familiarity and contact with older persons. The aged, incidentally, are the only minority group for which this is true. Close contact frequently destroys social distance and invidious stereotypes about other devalued groups. But this does not apply to the aged. Negative images of them are impressively impervious to exposure and contact (Rosow, 1967, pp. 32-33).

Knowledge of the pervasive negative attitudes toward the old in society and observation of the behavior of large numbers of aged persons have led to formulation of aging theories to explain poor self-concept and consequent behavior among the aged (Cumming & Henry, 1961; Kuypers & Bengtson, 1973; Rosow, 1974).

Findings from recent research that either included or utilized old age samples are contradictory with respect to how the aged view being old (Aisenberg, 1964; Bell & Sanfield, 1973; Brubaker, 1976; Brubaker & Powers, 1976; Crouch, 1972; Kastenbaum & Durkee, 1964; NCOA, 1975). It appears that the assumption that aging is a negative experience cannot be accepted for all old people. To expedite the development of theory in gerontology, there is need to examine the discrepancies between the assumptions of empirically based aging theory and recent research findings that old people do not necessarily evaluate being old negatively.

Thus, there is a need for research which will provide understanding of the discrepancies between theories based on observation of negative behavior among the aged and findings in research that old people do not necessarily evaluate being old negatively. Research in which old people's feelings about aging and their perception of the social context in which they live

are both measured may provide insight into these discrepancies.

Previous research has focused on attitudes and perceptions of others about the aged, the aged's perception of themselves, and their perception of age in relation to other age groups. From these perspectives, theory has been formulated, programs planned, and intervention methods instituted. However, research has not been carried out which attempted to define old people's perception of the social context in which they are living. The need for this approach for insight and understanding the behavior of the aged was concluded by Miyamota (1964) after examination of a number of studies concerned with the level of interaction among aged people and the relationship to their personal adjustment and health. He suggested that:

One of the best ways to understand the social adjustment problem of the aged is to see them from the standpoint of the person. Those who suffer from aging appear to be those who see themselves as very old, as in bad health, as a burden on others, and as being isolated. In short, the aged person's perception of his world and of himself may be a more critical determinant of his adjustment to actual facts of what his world is or how or what he is (Preston & Gudisek, 1966, p. 63).

Blumer (1969) stated that the posture of both psychological and social science fields today is the tendency to treat human behavior as the product of various factors that play upon human beings. Concern is with the behavior and with the factors regarded as producing them. He observed that:

. . . psychologists turn to such factors as stimuli, attitudes, conscious motives, various kinds of psychological inputs, perception and cognition and various features of personal organization to account for given forms or instances of human conduct. In a similar fashion sociologists rely on such factors as social position, status demands, social roles, cultural prescriptions, norms and values, social pressures, and group affiliation to provide such explanations. In both such typical psychological and sociological explanations the meaning of things for the human beings who are acting are either bypassed or swallowed

up in the factors used to account for their behavior (Blumer, 1969, p. 65).

To understand the meaning which attitudes toward aging have for old people, there is need for research which provides old people's evaluation of what are positive or negative beliefs and opinions of aged persons. In previous research, the researcher has determined what constituted a negative or positive attitude about aging, rather than aged persons. Consequently, persons who acknowledge observed physical changes and social role changes in old age have frequently been described as having negative attitudes toward the aged. When interpreted, the previous research does not permit positive confirmation of the worth of aging persons who are experiencing change. Blau (1973) stated:

At every stage of life, an individual requires confirmation of his worth. This confirmation can be obtained through what he does--his activities that have value--and through what he is--his personal qualities that command respect and affection (p. 149).

This should apply to those qualities of being old. Valuing and respecting the aged require viewing old age as another stage in life long development which, as every stage in life, has changes from previous stages with accompanying gains and losses, rather than attempting to make aging acceptable by denial of age changes or differences.

Clarke and Anderson (1967) stated the essence of the importance of examining old people's feelings and their perception of others' attitudes in these words:

Although aging is an inevitable biological event, it is nevertheless influenced by the cultural setting in which it occurs (p. 31).

That cultural setting in any society is in flux so that what is amiss or lacking need not continue when that society desires and works toward change.

The present study was designed to examine old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging. It also examines the relationship of aged persons' perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings to old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging. Findings from this study may provide a basis for understanding what is amiss or lacking in the society which forms the cultural setting for old people.

Objectives for the study were to:

1. Determine old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions about the aged.
2. Provide a valid instrument to measure attitudes toward aging based on old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging.
3. Determine the relationship between old people's perception of other age groups' beliefs about aging and old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions about aging.
4. Determine the relationship between old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions about aging and their self-perception.
5. Determine the relationship between old people's perception of other age groups' feelings and their feelings about beliefs and opinions about aging.
6. Determine if there is a difference between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions about aging.

Terms that appear throughout this research were defined as follows:

Affective: relating to or influencing feelings and emotions.

Age change: differences in individuals as a result of maturational processes which are not independent of the organism's age.

Age difference: differences in individuals as a result of life experiences and environmental factors which are independent of the organism's age.

Attitude: a person's favorable or unfavorable evaluation of a belief or opinion; how a person feels about a belief or opinion.

Belief: a conviction that certain things are true.

Expressive role: the function or expectation of providing emotional sustenance such as love and affection and tension reduction functions within a family.

Family role: the expected behavior and function of a group of persons usually related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Instrumental role: the function or expectation of providing for physical and material needs and socialization of offspring of individuals within a family.

Middle age: those persons between the chronological years of 35 to 65 years of age.

Old people: persons 65 years and over and other persons 50 years and over who are retired and participating in activities for senior citizens, thus having identified themselves as old.

Opinion: a belief not based on certainty, but on what seems true or probable.

Other age groups: persons not 65 years and over who are not retired.

Self-perception: the way in which individuals regard and understand themselves which influence their behavior and view of life experiences.

CHAPTER II.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, attitudes of other age groups will be reviewed and a theoretical framework will be developed from research, theories, and concepts from several disciplines applied to aging. The focus of the research review will be on studies related to old people's and societal reactions to changes or differences in older persons. The five dimensions included in the review are as follows:

1. definition of attitude to provide a basis for evaluating research which purports to measure attitudes about the aged;
2. the content, methodology, and validity of research on attitudes of various age groups toward aging;
3. theories or models utilized in previous research on attitudes toward the aged;
4. opposing underlying theoretical issues and their influence on theory utilized in research on attitudes toward the aged; and
5. integration of opposing issues and concepts from previous theories or models to develop a model for this study from which hypotheses to be tested were generated.

Definition of Attitude

What is an attitude has been a prominent and debatable issue in social psychological research (Allport, 1935). Implicit in much research and explicit by definition is the assumption that attitudes are significant determinants of subsequent behavior. Attitude has been defined as "a learned predisposition to respond in a consistently favorable or unfavorable manner with respect to a given object" (Fishbein, 1963, p. 36; Fishbein

& Ajzein, 1975, p. 6). This has been the classical accepted definition used, although not without criticism. Fishbein and Ajzein (1975) observed that lack of explicit differentiation in this definition of attitude from other variables has been a source of ambiguity. They note that three basic features are conveyed in the definition of attitude. These features are: (1) attitudes are learned; (2) that they predispose action; and (3) that such actions are consistently favorable or unfavorable toward the object (Fishbein & Ajzein, 1975; Secord & Backman, 1964).

To further clarify and distinguish attitude from other closely related variables Fishbein and Ajzein (1975) suggested a classification consisting of four categories which are important for understanding attitudes: affect (feelings, evaluation), cognition (opinion, beliefs), conation (behavioral intentions) and behavior (observed overt acts). They noted that although many attitude theorists appear to agree with such a classification, they seldom make use of it in their research. Each of these concepts relates differently to the components of an attitude.

Affect refers to a person's feelings toward and evaluation of some object, person, issue, or event. Cognition denotes his knowledge, opinions, beliefs, and thoughts about the object; and conation refers to his behavioral intentions and his actions with respect to or in the presence of the object. Since, when dealing with attitudes, we are concerned with predisposition to behave rather than with the behavior itself, it seems desirable to make a distinction between behavioral intention and actual behavior.

Whereas attitude refers to a person's favorable or unfavorable evaluation of an object, beliefs represent the information he has about the subject. Specifically, a belief links an object to some attribute.

In sum, the concept "attitude" should be used only when there is strong evidence that the measure employed places an individual on a bipolar affective dimension. When the measure places the individual on a dimension of subjective probability

relating an object to an attribute, the label "belief" should be applied. When the probability dimension links the person to a behavior, the concept "behavioral intention" should be used (Fishbein & Ajzein, 1975, pp. 12-13).

Fishbein and Ajzein (1975) stressed the importance of distinguishing between beliefs, attitudes, intentions, and behaviors, although acknowledging that there is a relationship between these variables. The affective, evaluative component comprises the distinguishing characteristic which determines an attitudinal feature. There is need, therefore, to determine whether attitudes which indicate an evaluative component have been included or some closely related variables have been researched.

Attitudes of Other Age Groups toward the Aged

Investigations of the content of attitudes of subjects in specific age groups have been used as one method to determine what has been reported as attitudes of children, youth, young adults, middle aged and the old toward aging. There also have been investigations of attitudes held by personnel who work with the aged.

College students

The most frequently researched group to determine attitudes about being old has been college students (Brubaker, 1976, p. 32). Tuckman and Lorge's (1952, 1953, & 1954) "Old People" questionnaire to assess attitudes toward the old consists of 137 statements classified into thirteen categories labeled as misconceptions and stereotypes about old people. The categories consist of physical, financial, conservatism, family, attitude toward future, insecurity, mental deterioration, activities and interests, personality traits, best time of life, sex, cleanliness, and interference.

A "Yes-No" response was used to indicate agreement or disagreement with each statement.

A pretest and, after fourteen weeks of instruction, retest procedure was followed utilizing students enrolled in Adult Psychology classes. Conclusions after each administration of this instrument were that the subjects believed and accepted misconceptions and stereotypes about old people. Tuckman and Lorge (1953) stated:

The study illustrates that there is a substantial acceptance of the misconception and stereotypes about old people. It is obvious that the responses of the group were based on a limited knowledge of the aging process obtained through observations of parents, relatives, and older acquaintances or through observations of their own aging and not on any experimental evidence (p. 259).

The finding that there is large agreement among college students with most of the beliefs and opinions in the questionnaire about older people has been confirmed with replications using the "Old People" questionnaire by other researchers (Axelrod & Eisdorfer, 1961; Eisdorfer, 1966). This questionnaire did not provide a means for assessing the affective evaluative dimension of the subjects toward the categories included in the instrument. However, Tuckman and Lorge's (1953) "Old People" questionnaire has been used frequently in other social gerontological research with various age groups as a basis to determine attitudes toward the old (Bennett & Eckman, 1973; McTavish, 1971).

Kogan (1961) developed a Likert Scale to assess the direction as well as the content of the stereotype of old age among college students. Kogan's "Old People Scale" consisted of matched positive and negative statements. These statements were designed to measure attitudes pertaining to residential aspects of old age, feelings of comfort or tension when

around old people, extent to which old people vary, interpersonal relations between age generation, dependency and cognitive style of old people, and personal appearances and personality of old people. Kogan (1961) found a significant relationship between feelings of anomie and attitudes toward old people. Kogan suggests that agreement with anomie items implies that the subject has a precarious and threat oriented view of life when the pessimistic predictions have been confirmed. Subjects with nurturant personalities were found to have positive attitudes toward the old.

Rosencrantz and McNevin (1969) assessed the attitudes of college students toward the aged by means of a semantic differential which included thirty-two bipolar items in which males were the specified social concept. Students made scaled judgments about ages ranging from 20-30, 40-55, and 70-85 years. Factor analysis yielded three major dimensions which were differentially attributed to the young, middle-aged, and older males. These dimensions were named instrumental-ineffective, autonomous-dependent, and acceptability-unacceptability. A high score on these dimensions indicated positive attitudes toward aging. To score high on the instrumental-ineffective dimension, the old had to be considered capable of actively pursuing goals and adaptive to change. Old people were judged low. A high score on the autonomous-dependent dimension required subjects to perceive the old as contributors of as much energy to the functioning of their social system as they derived from others for their personal maintenance. The third dimension, acceptability-unacceptability, required old people not to be perceived as having difficulty in their social milieu in order to score

high. This was considered to reflect a positive attitude. In this study recognition of changes in physical, social, and economic status of old people differing from younger ages was concluded as an indication of negative attitude. Therefore, the basis on which high scores could be gained in this study precludes the subjects reflecting a positive attitude toward the aged if they acknowledged realistic characteristics of changes that occur in the process of becoming old.

Bekker and Taylor (1966) administered a modified form of Tuckman and Lorge's (1953) "Old People" questionnaire to college students to determine their perceptions of characteristics of aging in their grandparents. From 800 students, 100 were selected with 50 from three and four generation families each. It was hypothesized that students who had living great grandparents would perceive their grandparents as having fewer characteristics of old age than would students having no living great grandparents. The hypothesis was supported at the .01 level of significance. The researchers suggested that this difference may be attributed to:

the grandparents with living parents may attempt to keep themselves looking young by any of the ordinary means available to them, or because of the structure of their family situations may engage in activities which seem to place them in a younger group, or they may in subtle ways present themselves to younger family members as being different from their parents (Bekker & Taylor, 1966, p. 117).

In this study, students who perceived grandparents as having youthful characteristics were considered to have more positive attitudes toward the aged. Thus, youthfulness is the criterion for positive aging.

Children and adolescents

The attitude content of children and youth toward the old has been assessed through use of literature. Essays written by 208 third graders

were analyzed in a study conducted by Hickey, Hickey, and Kalish (1968). Physical differences perceived between the elderly and others were categorized as ambulatory, visual and auditory, skin and complexion changes, and feeble. Perceptions of the old as kind or friendly occurred approximately three times as often as perceptions of the old as mean and unfriendly. No statement was made in this study as to whether the findings indicated that children had either negative or positive attitudes toward old people.

Several studies have attempted to determine the attitudes of children through analyzing the content of children's literature. It has been assumed that since the view of aging presented by mass media is widely distributed, it consequently has influenced the stereotypes and attitudes of the consumers, children and youth.

Peterson and Karnes (1976) through a content analysis of the best adolescent literature of the Twentieth Century, determined the types, extent, and importance of older characters in adolescent literature, the attitudes toward oldness that were conveyed by the authors, and the differences among older characters who appear at various time periods. Similarly, Seltzer and Atchley (1971) examined change in attitudes and stereotypes concerning old people and things as presented in children's literature during the period 1870 to 1890. These researchers postulated that children and youth would assume the attitudes toward the aged inadvertently from literature. Peterson and Karnes (1976), as did Seltzer and Atchley (1971), found that the attitudes toward the old portrayed were not negative. However, Peterson and Karnes (1976) concluded that the important impact in their study was the indirect picture of the older

population that was shown. Older people were pictured as only shadows who moved into and out of the major flow of the stories at expeditious times. "They were not within the mainstream of the play; they were bit players who inhabited the fringes of the stage and who received neither the love nor the hate of the heroes and villains" (Peterson & Karnes, 1976, p. 231).

Lane (1964) assumed that an inquiry into attitudes held by youth toward aged persons would help clarify perceptions of the aged. Sixty-seven items adapted from Tuckman and Lorge's "Old People" questionnaire were administered to 400 high school students. The participants were instructed to indicate their feelings about the statements using a "Yes-No" response. The phrase, "Do you feel that persons over 65," preceded the statements. Lane reported that an analysis of the responses indicated that their attitudes were generally favorable, although very few perceived the aged in a way to imply very favorable or unfavorable attitudes. Lane (1964) stated that the implication of this apparent neutralism of youth may be existing in a climate of tolerance rather than acceptance and responsiveness (p. 230). In this study, the criteria for determining which statements indicated a favorable or unfavorable attitude were not stated. Therefore the validity of the study is questionable.

Adults

Articles relating to adjustment and problems of children of aged parents inferred some attitudes that may be held by middle aged adults. Stern and Ros (1952) implied that the middle aged children's attitudes are lack of concern for old people's desire for independence in living arrangements, negative attitudes for single aging parents seeking out intimate

relationships with the opposite sex and an expectation of old adults not to have interests of their own.

Kolberg, Cohen, and Mendlovitz (1972) compared supervisors' attitudes in a home for the aged. One finding in this study was that the scores of registered nurses were significantly lower than those of the social workers that responded on the instrument. Although cautions were stated that must be taken into consideration in the interpretation of the findings in the above study, the researchers felt it merits attention in that "nursing supervisors control the activities and influence the attitudes and expectations of the most predominant and important occupational group in the institution" (Kolberg, Cohen, & Mendlovitz, 1972, p. 244). Nurses have more contact with patients than any other persons.

The attitudes of staffs at institutions for the aged were an issue addressed at the Twenty-eighth Gerontological Society Meeting. At this meeting, the following was reported by several participants:

Staff members must choose between being staff or patient oriented. Whereas the majority choose the latter, persons who chose to ally themselves with the patients found themselves in conflict with the staff and administration. Dignity is rare in nursing home interactions. . . . This lack of dignity is especially evident where bodily functions are concerned ("Staff Members Must Choose," 1976, p. 19).

Questionnaires were sent out to 435 psychiatrists from which 175 responses were obtained. Negative feelings expressed most often by psychiatrists were impatience and boredom with elderly patients and resentment of the physical and mental deterioration evident in so many of the aged. A few mentioned they felt inadequate to treat older patients (Lutz & Gaitz, 1972, p. 166). Kogan's (1961) "Attitude Towards Old People's Scale" was used with 120 students and practitioners in service to the

elderly in which younger respondents and those having more years of education expressed more positive attitudes toward old people (Thorson, Whatley & Hancock, 1974, p. 317).

Attitudes of old people

Attitudes of the aged toward being old have also been studied. Stinnett, Collins, and Montgomery (1970) developed an instrument to measure the extent of satisfaction which older husbands and wives express concerning the fulfillment of certain needs involved in the marriage relationship during the later years. Fifty-three percent of the respondents perceived the present as the happiest period of their lives. In another study, eleven healthy persons, members of a senior citizen's creative writing class, authored essays describing how it felt to grow old. Analysis of their essays revealed that although they did not appear to be experiencing feelings of having changed from participants in living to observers, the central theme of loss emerged (Roberts & Kinsey, 1972).

In recent research findings, the attitudes reported have been that older people have positive attitudes toward their being old. However, concomitant with the positive self-evaluation, has been the belief that having a positive experience in old age is an exception rather than a general experience. The National Council on Aging (NCOA, 1975) conducted an extensive study to determine the public's attitude toward aging and its perception of what it is like to be old in this country as well as to document older Americans' views and attitudes toward themselves and their personal experience of being old. A total of 4,254 in-person household interviews were made in this study which included a cross section of the

public 18 years and older. An additional representative sample of the public 65 years and over was surveyed in order to provide adequate numbers of older people for detailed analysis of their conditions and attitudes. From the data collected in this study, it was concluded that the reality of old age has been masked by myths. The authors stated:

It is not the young alone who have negative expectations of old age. The older public themselves have embraced the stereotypes and myths of old age, and recognizing that life is not so terrible for them, consider themselves the exception to the rule (NCOA, 1975).

These types of findings have resulted in some researchers concluding that society's perception of how old people feel and theories of aging that imply dissatisfaction with life may be incorrect. However, aging theories have been posited in attempts to explain observed behavior among many of the aged. The means of investigation which have produced the data for the conclusions of the studies of positive feelings among the aged have come primarily from self reports of large numbers of elderly.

Research with male subjects in rural Iowa further supported the findings that the aged report satisfaction in their living during the later years of their life (Brubaker, 1976; Brubaker & Powers, 1976). These studies, based on self reports, also conclude that many aged persons have positive self-evaluation of themselves. However, in the National Council on Aging (1975) survey and the Brubaker study (1976), attitudes toward self were not related to observed behavior of the old, which may be the outcome of perception of other age groups' attitudes.

Summary

Research which attempted to measure or analyze attitudes toward aging of college students, children and adolescents, adults and old people was

reviewed.

The attitudes of the groups surveyed are examples of the social context in which social gerontologists have concluded the aged exist and interact. These attitudes provide the basis from which old people form their perception of the attitudes of society toward oldness. There is no consistency in the findings of researchers of attitudes toward the old. Regardless of the inconsistency, some problems which may be contributing to the atmosphere of low esteem that is felt to exist toward the old seem evident from the survey. Except for data collected by Kogan's (1961) instrument, throughout the literature it is difficult to discern if recognition and acknowledgement of characteristics and traits that may occur during the aging process are considered as negative attitudes toward the old. It seems that a very subtle underlying concept that is being perpetuated is that positive attitudes toward the old mean not accepting changes that come with aging that are related to physical and health changes, mental or emotional changes, and financial and economic changes. Although attitudes toward aging may be based on some negative stereotypes, it becomes problematic when cognizance of traits that are correlates of old age, such as physical changes, are interpreted as evidence of low esteem by society and as something undesirable, to be avoided and masked at any cost, and generally to be treated as non-existent. Out of concern and desire for positive attitudes to be held toward the aged, social gerontologists and others in society who work in behalf of the old may be providing the aged a disservice.

Several separate yet related issues appear to be involved. First, if old people believe that society feels that being old is bad, even if

they are accepting the experience of old as not bad, their behavior will be affected by the prevalent attitude of society in the presentation of self in their everyday living among persons who are felt to negatively evaluate them.

Second, in assessing attitudes it is difficult to determine whether attitudes toward being old are being assessed or researchers are asking subjects if they believe characteristics that may occur in aging are actual characteristics of the old. Thus, rather than attitudes having been measured, beliefs have been measured. As clarified by Fishbein and Ajzein (1975), the concept attitude should only be used when there is strong evidence that the measure employed places an individual on a bipolar affective or feeling dimension. To assess if subjects believe characteristics that may occur in aging are actual characteristics of the old denotes that an opinion has been measured. An opinion was defined as a belief not based on certainty, but on what seems true or probable.

Third, researchers have taken what old people say they feel about being old to be reliable information in spite of knowledge that old people are living in a society whose values are youth oriented. To accept these reports as fact is to ignore the important influence of environment on behavior and feelings that persons have in intergenerational interactions in everyday life in situations where they are defined as valueless.

Two major issues become evident upon examination of the content and method of procedure of the studies reviewed: (1) whether attitudes or beliefs have been examined and (2) the validity of the criteria which have been used to determine subjects' attitudes as positive or negative is questionable.

Theoretical Orientation

There has been considerable concern and criticism of the state of theory in the field of gerontology (Baltes & Schaie, 1973, 1975; Baltes & Willis, 1977; Cumming & Henry, 1961; Neugarten, 1975; Riegel & Riegel, 1960; Rose, 1968). Some claim that social gerontology is atheoretical and that most of the theory in the field is actually theory from other disciplines adapted to aging (Rose, 1968). Furthermore, gerontology has been criticized for using inadequate research methods for understanding adult issues in late life (Botwinik & Thompson, 1975; Glenwick & Whitbourne, 1978; Friedman & Orbach, 1973; Riley, 1977; Schaie, 1967). Ground or field theories developed from empirical evidence to explain behavior among the aged have stimulated much controversy and criticism. Although there are shortcomings in the prevalent extant theories, models and/or conceptual frameworks, they are useful tools for examining some of the explicit and implicit assumptions about the aged.

In the following section, theories of aging which have attempted to explain the behavior of aging persons in relationship to both physical and social changes or differences occurring in the aging process will be reviewed. Two theories which have stimulated research and subsequent theory development in gerontology, disengagement and activity, will be presented. Additional theories from social and developmental psychology, the Social Breakdown Syndrome, Symbolic Interactionism, and Ego-analytic theory will be discussed, along with criticisms of these. Two opposing models, mechanistic and organismic, with their underlying issues, continuity-discontinuity and stability-instability, will be explained. These are manifest in the theories discussed and contribute to their restricted

interpretations. Finally a model which integrates the mechanistic-organismic models and incorporates concepts from the previous theories reviewed will be developed. From this dialectical model, hypotheses for the present study will be generated.

Disengagement and activity theory

Two of the earliest theories developed to explain adjustment of the aged to physical and role changes within American social structure are the disengagement and activity theories. The disengagement theory evolved from a major study in the framework of sociological functionalism (Rose, 1968). This theory addressed the basic questions of how age is related to engagement (Hochschild, 1975). It is maintained that high satisfaction in old age is usually present in persons who accept the inevitability of reduction in social and personal interactions. This reduction is seen as mutually desirable on the part of the aging individual and society to facilitate adjustment and acceptance of decreased physical and emotional energy levels of old people. Advocates of the so-called disengagement theory hold that disengagement is universal and inevitable, culminating in death, which is ultimate disengagement (Cumming & Henry, 1961; Cumming, 1963; Neugarten, 1968). Disengagement is seen as a gradual process. The aging individual desires to disengage and does so by changing both the quantity and quality of activity with others. In return, society provides the aged the freedom from cultural restraints, which would require continuous engagement, through removal of earlier roles. This process is functional for the aged in that it results in high morale and is functional for society in that it provides positions for the young by retiring the

old (Cumming, 1963; Henry, 1965).

The activity theory, on the other hand, holds that high morale is maintained by the aging retaining a high level of activity (Maddox, 1964). As roles are taken from or given up by the individual, advocates of this theory propose that old roles should be replaced with new activities. The more active and engaged the aged, the higher the level of life satisfaction will be sustained. Activity theory requires continuity from earlier years throughout old age (Friedman & Orbach, 1973). Both the theory of disengagement and the activity theory have evoked reactions, criticisms, and stimulated research confirming or rejecting various variables and provided suggestions of alternative explanations. They are unique in that they evolved from empirical evidence from observation of aged people.

Criticisms of disengagement theory include the following:

1. Disengagement theory involves value judgments such as it is better to be in a state of equilibrium; better to acquiesce in what is a natural process of change (Havighurst, Neugarten & Tobin, 1968; Rose, 1968).
2. Disengagement may not be an inevitable process and the process of disengagement may be a life long process for some individuals (Maddox, 1964; Rose, 1968).
3. The analysis of disengagement in a context of the social structure and social trends is a poor interpretation of the facts when some forms of disengagement are the product of deliberate organizational effort (Rose, 1968).
4. Disengagement theory equates social factors with social losses.

"This line of reasoning represents an overly narrow definition of social influences and ignores the social learning which occurs during the period of old age" (Glenwick & Whitbourne, 1978). This narrow definition ignores learning as being able to adapt to changing role demands. In limiting the definition of social influences to losses, it is argued that disengagement theory cannot legitimately characterize social influences as developmental in nature. Maddox (1963) remarked that the factors of health, sex, skill, ability, intelligence, personality type, and life-style have not been eliminated as possible significant modifiers of the disengagement process.

5. Although disengagement theory postulates that most men are ready to retire, this is not always supported in research (Prasad, 1964).
6. While men experience substantial disengagement from paid employment, they evidence no disengagement from family life or leisure time activities (Youmans, 1967).
7. The prediction of Cumming and Henry that disengagement must take place with aging to maintain morale isn't always substantiated (Tailmer & Kutner, 1970).

Critics of activity theory have pointed out:

1. A latent assumption in activity theory is that successful aging consists in being as much like a middle-aged person as possible, and that the life span must, in order to be successful, undergo steady expansion. This predisposition to middle-age as a model of desirable social and personal development in old age precludes deviation from this model as negative and undesirable. The result is failure to see

old age as a potential developmental stage in its own right, with features and qualities different from middle age (Cumming & Henry, 1961).

2. Rosow (1963) noted that activity theory has a built in class bias which favors the middle class and that only activity which is meaningful to the individual can contribute to morale.
3. There is inconsistent evidence on the relationship between activity level and adjustment (morale, life satisfaction). Researchers have found: (a) a positive relationship between activity level and adjustment (Graney, 1973; Havens, 1968; Maddox, 1963; and Tobin & Neugarten, 1961); (b) no relationship (Stone & Norris, 1966); (c) an insignificant relationship when controlling for the effects of health and socioeconomic status (Bull & Aucoin, 1975; Cutler, 1973); and (d) conditional relationships (Maddox & Eisdorfer, 1962).
4. There may be no relationship between activity level and life satisfaction (Lemon, Bengtson, & Peterson, 1972).

Developmental and Psycho-Social Theories and Models

An alternative approach in gerontological theory has been to adapt or apply theories or models from other disciplines to explain the "normal" aging process (Kimmel, 1974; Kuypers & Bengtson, 1973; Rosow, 1967). Two such approaches have been utilized to demonstrate the relationship between attitudes toward the aged and old people's adjustment in late life. Kuypers and Bengtson's (1973) model of socialization of the aged, the Social

Breakdown Syndrome, applied to normal aging will be presented along with concepts from symbolic interaction theory to build theoretical conceptualization of the meaning for aged persons of their perception of others about being old.

The Social Breakdown Syndrome

The Social Breakdown Syndrome, which is grounded in labeling theory, was developed in relation to mental illness. This approach emphasized that mental disorders are related to social environmental factors. Kuypers and Bengtson (1973) applied the concepts to ". . . normal aged individuals in a society that presents an environment conducive to negative labeling" (p. 187).

Seven steps are delineated to illustrate the dynamic relationship between an individual and the environment. These are applicable to the aged as follows:

1. "Precondition of susceptibility"--as a result of "the confusion, vagueness, or lack of specificity of standards for appropriate behavior";
2. "Dependence on external labeling" from absence of normative structure to provide specified modes of conduct that may be internalized;
3. "Social labeling as incompetent"--the elderly are evaluated as inadequate, useless, obsolete, and incompetent either directly or indirectly;
4. "Induction into a sick, dependent role" brought on by retirement, loss of spouse and associates;
5. "Learning of 'skills' appropriate" to the new dependent role--the retired person no longer occupies his time with work activities and must acquire new behaviors to occupy his time;
6. "Atrophy of previous skills"--unemployment results in degeneracy of skills; and

7. "Identification and self-labeling as sick or inadequate"
--the old person accepts and identifies with the negative label of old age.

Implicit in applying the Social Breakdown Syndrome to old age are:

(1) the assumption that old people are evaluated by society as useless, obsolete, and worthless, and (2) that old people subscribe to these evaluations (Brubaker, 1976, p. 23).

Ego-analytic approach

Erik Erikson's (1975) theory of ego development is a psycho-analytic stage theory of personality that specifically includes old age. Erikson formulated eight stages of ego development. Each stage represents a choice or crisis for the expanding ego in which a different psychological issue constitutes the nuclear conflict. The effects of experience, maturation, and social institutions on the growing individual are incorporated in the theory. The resolution of ego crises is seen as determining the future development of the personality, the individual's success in adapting to both inner and outer world demands, and his evaluation of self. In the eighth stage, which concerns late adulthood, the issue is a sense of "ego integrity" (a basic acceptance of one's life having been inevitably appropriate and meaningful) versus a sense of "despair" (fear of death).

Erikson (1975, p. 35) described the person having reached ego integrity as "ready to defend the dignity of his own life style against all physical and economic threats." Another constituent of this state is "the ego's accrued assurance of its proclivity for order and meaning" (Erikson, 1975, p. 35). Despair expresses, on the other hand, the feeling that the time is too short to start a new life to try out alternate ways to integrity.

Erikson theorized that ego integrity implies an emotional integration which permits participation by followership as well as acceptance of the responsibility of leadership.

Peck (1968) further divided the stage of old age into several different levels of psychological learnings and adjustments. He proposed that there are at least three specific issues to be resolved in late adulthood: ego differentiation vs. work role preoccupation, body transcendence vs. body preoccupation, and ego transcendence vs. ego preoccupation.

Peck (1968) argued that the crucial issue in ego differentiation vs. work role preoccupation is the shift in the value system by which the retiring individual can reappraise and redefine his worth. The individual must be able to take satisfaction in a broader range of role activities than just his long time specific work role. Ego differentiation represents establishment of a varied set of valued activities and valued self-attributes, so that any one of several alternatives can be pursued with a sense of satisfaction and worthwhileness.

Body transcendence vs. body preoccupation requires the individual to learn to define happiness and comfort more in terms of satisfying human relationships or creative activities of a mental nature in contrast to people for whom pleasure and comfort mean predominantly physical well being. "This issue takes into consideration that physical decline occurs, but it also takes account of mental and social powers which may actually increase with age, for many people" (Peck, 1968, p. 91).

The third issue, ego transcendence vs. ego preoccupation deals with the appearance of certain prospect of personal death. The ego transcender faces the issue of death through recognition of past and continuing con-

tributions to an ongoing culture.

Symbolic interactionism

Symbolic interactionism is a theoretical orientation which has been applied to normal aging. Concepts from symbolic interaction theory were formulated by Mead (1934) as an approach to the study of human group life and human conduct. Blumer (1969) outlined the nature of symbolic interaction and Kimmel (1974) applied the concepts in an attempt to illustrate the aging process.

Blumer (1969) stated that symbolic interactions rest on three simple premises:

The first premise is that human beings act toward things on the basis of the meaning that the things have for them. Such things include all that the human being may note in his world including physical objects and human beings. The second premise is that the meaning of such things is derived from, or arises out of, the social interaction that one has with one's fellows. The third premise is that these meanings are handled in, and modified through, an interpretative process used by the person in dealing with the experiences he encounters.

Blumer (1969) stated that the:

term symbolic interaction refers to the peculiar and distinctive character of interaction as it takes place between human beings. The peculiarity consists in the fact that human beings interpret or "define" each other's actions instead of merely reacting to each other's actions. Their "response" is not made directly to the actions of one another but instead is based on meaning which they attach to such actions. Thus, human interaction is mediated by the use of symbols, by interpretation, or by ascertaining the meaning of one another's actions. This mediation is equivalent to inserting a process of interpretation between stimulus and response in the case of human behavior (p. 79).

Rose (1967) further explicated symbolic interaction theory as follows:

(1) human society is made up of individuals who have selves (that is make indications to themselves); (2)

that individual action is a construction and not a release, being built up by the individual through noting and interpreting features of the situations in which he acts; and (3) that group or collective action consists of aligning of individual actions, brought about by the individual's interpreting or taking account of each other's actions (Blumer, 1969, p. 82).

In addition to the works of Mead, Meltzer, Peters, and Reynolds (1975) observed that the historical underpinnings of these three premises are found in C. H. Cooley's theory of society, J. Dewey's formulation of the concept of habit, and W. I. Thomas' notion of the definition of the situation.

The first premise of symbolic interactionism is that human society is made up of individuals who have selves. Mead (1934) conceptualized the self as a process which consists of two distinct simultaneous aspects: the Me and the I (Blumer, 1969; Kimmel, 1974; Rose, 1967).

In Mead's (1934) analysis, the self is viewed as a product of the evolutionary development of man in society. The self develops in each individual through the process of social experience and social communication and it continues developing throughout one's life. Thus the self is a process which is continually developing and changing (Blumer, 1969). The me comes about through taking attitudes of others toward oneself. It is the objectified aspect of the self which individuals present to others and is seen when the attitude of others is taken toward self. The me is what one sees when there is interaction with another person. An individual has several mes at any time--there is the physical me, the me in the particular interaction (patient, understanding and warm), the me as a parent, the me as a child, the me as an aging person, and so on. This aspect of self, the mes, is the social self (Buss, 1978; Kimmel, 1974; Secord & Backman, 1964).

The me aspect of the self is seen by others during interaction with

individuals, and it is the aspect of others we see when we interact with them. The self is a dynamic aspect of an individual that develops and changes and is responded to subjectively by other people and by oneself. The self is not a "thing" with concrete unalterable properties; it is a dynamic aspect of an individual that develops and changes and is responded to subjectively by other people and by oneself.

In contemporary terminology many of the mes that make up the self are called roles. The social self consists of a combination of roles and all of the other characteristics that an individual sees when he interacts with another person. In general, the me aspect of the self consists of all the characteristics that an individual has that may be seen and described as if they were objects that have labels and can be described.

The other aspect of the self conceptualized by Mead (1934) is termed the I. In contrast to the objectified mes, the I presupposes a subjective aspect of the self, which reacts to and responds to the me presented by others in interaction.

This aspect of the self, the I, is a fleeting, momentary process which cannot be observed or objectified because it exists only in moment-to-moment consciousness. The I exists only in process. In that I is process (rather than content), it is most easily identified by the "ing" ending on words that describe its functioning: experiencing, reacting, reflecting, feeling, responding, interpreting, and so on (Kimmel, 1974).

Since the I responds to situations as they are experienced, the I is always uncertain and unpredictable. The possibilities of the I belong to that which is actually going on and taking place (Mead, 1934). The desire to focus on feelings or examine responses is to attempt to grasp the I of

the past moment and make it a me so as to be able to label, examine, and talk about I (as an object). The I of the past moment may become part of the me in the present when the past experience becomes an object of our present experiencing (Kimmel, 1974). Throughout life individuals have interaction between their experiencing and their perception of self which is an interaction between the I and the me aspects of the self. Mead (1934) described the process of interaction between the I and the me as follows:

I talk to myself, and I remember what I said and perhaps the emotional content that went with it. The I of this moment is present in the me of the next moment. There again I cannot turn around quick enough to catch myself. I become a me insofar as I remember what I said. . . . It is because of the I that we say we are never fully aware of what we are, that we surprise ourselves by our own action (Mead, 1934, p. 229).

The second premise of symbolic interactionism is that individual action is constructive and not a release, being built up by the individual through noting and interpreting features of the situations in which he acts. Through the process of self interaction, human action is built up in coping with the world. "By making indications to himself and by interpreting what he indicates, the human being has to forge or piece together a line of action" (Blumer, 1969, p. 64). The human being is seen as an active organism in his own right, facing, dealing with, and acting toward the objects he indicates. Thus, action is behavior which is conducted by the actor instead of response elicited from some kind of preformed organization in him. People bring in their lives to old age positive evaluation of integrity or negative evaluation of disgust or disillusionment through which they define the situations and experiences with which they are confronted.

The third premise of symbolic interaction as proposed by Mead is that group or collective actions consist of aligning of individual actions brought about by the individual's interpreting or taking account of each other's actions. From this perspective of symbolic interaction social action is lodged in acting individuals who fit their respective lines of action to one another through a process of interpretation.

The action or behavior is formed or constructed by interpreting the situation. From the standpoint of symbolic interaction, the organization of a human society is the framework inside which social action takes place and is not the determinant of that action (Rose, 1967).

"Structural features, such as culture, social systems, social stratification, or social roles, set conditions for their action but do not deter their action. People--that is, acting units--do not act toward culture, social structure or the like; they act toward situations" (Blumer, 1969, p. 88).

From the symbolic interaction point of view, it is not being old in itself that is a problem. The problems which arise with aging are in the situations in which old people interact in that the changes they experience are negatively evaluated by society. The interpretation of others and institutions of aging in addition to the aged person's perception of others and their own self perception influence the older person's feelings and behavior.

Criticisms

Critics of symbolic interaction claim:

1. That too much stress is placed on cultural history and interpersonal interaction in shaping adult behavior to correct what

interactionists perceive as excessive attention to developmental factors (Rose, 1967).

2. The effects of social trends and social structures rather than personality traits are seen as crucial in determining the results of the interaction among the aging and between the aging and others in interaction theory. Whereas these concepts highlight the impact of institutions and systems on situational adjustment and experience, the contributions of developmental forces and the two-way nature of the relationship between society and the individual are overlooked (Glenwick & Whitbourne, 1978).
3. Some adherents of the situation specific approach propose that all human behavior is completely controlled by the stimuli present in a specific environmental situation (Mischel, 1969).

Critics of the ego-analytic model as presented by Erikson claim:

1. this theory does not allow for an explanation of how the individual deals constructively and positively with physical, psychological, and social losses that are occurring at the present time by preoccupation with the past which entails a certain denial of present experiences (Glenwick & Whitbourne, 1978).
2. Looft (1973) stated that Erikson's (1975) concepts have not been operationalized and lack substantiation by empirical data gathering activity.

In summary, the disengagement theory espouses that old age is a period

of decrements and loss in physical, psychological, and social dimensions. Activity, on the other hand, promotes retaining middle aged behavior throughout old age. Social Breakdown Syndrome conceptualizes change or difference with age as being perceived negative by old people. Ego analytic theory focuses on development before old age.

The theoretical or conceptual approaches presented have been evaluated as failing to adequately include and specify relationships between variables which are necessary for understanding behavior in that they are one-sided. The ego-analytic, disengagement, and symbolic interaction approach are criticized for devoting insufficient attention to the dynamics of the interaction between developmental and social forces during the period of old age.

The Mechanistic and Organismic Models

Looft (1973) commented that "everyone carries around within him a model of man--a personalized conception of the nature of human nature, a common sense notion about the way people are" (p. 16). Gerontological theorists, as theorists in other fields, accept implicitly or explicitly a model of human nature. They possess an organized view of the aging person. The model of aging or aged persons is consistent with the theoretical model or paradigm that dominates and guides the activities of the theorist. However, theories in gerontology have not all been based on the same model of man. This has resulted in multi-modeled gerontological theorists and concomitant, a confusing array of often contradictory findings about aging persons.

The mechanistic and organismic models are two models which either implicitly or explicitly have been subscribed to in both the research on

attitudes toward aged people and theoretical development in gerontology. This necessitates a brief review of the central issues in these models. Finally a model which utilizes the issues in these two models will be presented and related to old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging.

Organismic approach

The organismic framework is based on the principle that at different points in life individuals are qualitatively different (Bertalanffy, 1968; Lerner, 1976; Schneirla, 1957). The organismic framework has roots in the doctrine of epigenesis and is considered an anti-reductionist, multiplicative, interactionist viewpoint (Lerner, 1976).

The doctrine of epigenesis asserts that development is characterized by qualitative emergences. Stone and Church (1973) contend that Gesell's principle of epigenesis was simply his statement of the principle of discontinuity, the idea that the individual undergoes qualitative reorganization as he develops.

New things come about in development. Newness means just that something was not present before either in smaller form or even in precursory form. Simply, then, epigenesis claims that development is represented by the emergence of characteristics at each new stage of development that were not present in any precursory form previous to their emergence (Lerner, 1976, p. 131; Looft, 1973; Overton & Reese, 1973). When aging is viewed as another stage of development, attempting to understand old people using criteria for behavior and the meaning of experiences for young adult and middle aged groups becomes inappropriate.

The basic metaphor employed for the organismic model is the organism, the living, organized system presented to experience in multiple forms (Reese & Overton, 1970). In this representation the whole is organic rather than mechanical. The nature of the whole constitutes the condition of meaning and existence of the parts, rather than the sum of parts.

Adherents of the organismic model (e.g. Bertalanffy, 1968; Schneirla, 1957) maintain that at each new level of phenomenal organization there is an emergence of new phenomena that cannot be reduced to lower levels of organization. They hold that one cannot appropriately make a quantitative reduction to a lower organizational level and hope to understand all phenomena at each level of organization. This inability to reduce occurs because at each organizational level something new comes about, or emerges. A change in quality and not merely in quantity characterizes the differences between one level of analysis and another. If one reduces to the earlier level, then one will eliminate the opportunity of dealing with the new characteristic that actually is the essential characteristic of another level, the attribute that defines the difference between the levels.

The qualitative change cannot be accounted for by either looking at the aged person's situation or by examining the external environment. It is argued that:

. . . as much as the situation contributes to variation in human behavior, the individual's own traits may similarly contribute to such variation. Moreover, the interaction between the person and the situation may also be expected to be a source of this variation. . . . the amount of variation attributable to the interaction of persons and situations was greater than that associated with either factor alone. . . . such information is seen as supportive of the view that organism environment interactions provide the major source of development (Lerner, 1976, p. 280).

Reese and Overton (1970, p. 135) observed that the organismic model is represented in such theories as Bertalanffy's general systems theory (1968), Werner's and Piaget's theories of development and by the ego-psychologists such as Erikson.

The mechanistic approach

The mechanistic model assumes man to be a reactive creature and changes primarily in response to changes occurring in the environment. The locus of developmental dynamic is external to man (Looft, 1973, p. 30). This model views change in the individual to be inherently quantitative. Thus, the meaning of behaviors or traits remain invariant over time. The processes or mechanisms which underlie any behavioral change remain the same. Therefore, development remains the same and can be quantitatively measured. The machine has been the basic metaphor employed for the mechanistic model (Lerner, 1976; Reese & Overton, 1970). The mechanistic model is reductionistic in that it is assumed that any behavioral skill or operation can be reduced down or isolated into simpler, more elementary forms. Incorporated in this model is the principle that man can be assembled by piecing together its isolated parts and consequently, the whole can be predicted from its parts (Lerner, 1976; Overton & Reese, 1973). Lerner (1976) summarized the mechanistic model which is also referred to as the "unity of science position" as a natural-science, reductionist, continuity, mechanistic, quantitative, additive viewpoint (p. 26).

Organismic-mechanistic issues

The continuity-discontinuity issue pertains to whether the laws involved in behavioral development remain the same or change throughout

development (Lerner, 1976; Looft, 1973; Overton & Reese, 1973; Reese & Overton, 1970). The issue of stability-instability describes the relative position of a developing person in a reference group (Lerner, 1976). If the same laws account for behavioral development at different times through life, this is continuity. Alternatively, if different laws account for behavioral development at different times during the life span, this is discontinuity. Lerner (1976) stated:

the assertion of continuity or discontinuity in an organism's development is really assertion about how the laws governing an organism's behavior function and apply across its ontogeny. If the same laws apply across a person's development, this is continuity; if different laws apply, this is discontinuity (p. 127).

Stability-instability specifies what happens to a person as a function of continuity-discontinuity. Stability-instability explains what happens to the individual relative to other people as the relations among the variables that affect development change or remain the same, or what happens to the person's position in a reference group as the variables affecting the person function (Lerner, 1976). If a person's position relative to his or her reference group changes with development, this is instability. Alternatively, if a person's position relative to his or her reference group remains the same with development, this is stability (Lerner, 1976, p. 128).

Thus, concept of stability and instability describes the relative position of a developing person, while continuity and discontinuity pertain to the functioning of the laws affecting this development. These two concepts are needed to understand and describe the types of change that characterize development. The two concepts should be dealt with simultaneously. Lerner (1976) stated that the processes that determine a person's

development may be either continuous or discontinuous, and the functioning of these processes may result in a person's position relative to his or her reference group being stable or unstable. Change in individuals may occur in one of four ways: (1) continuity and stability; (2) continuity and instability; (3) discontinuity and stability; or (4) discontinuity and instability.

	Stability	Instability
Continuity	1	2
Discontinuity	3	4

Figure 1. Interrelationship of continuity-discontinuity and stability-instability (Lerner, 1976, p. 131).

These four types of changes are seen in Figure 1. Box 1 is continuity-stability. A change that is both continuous and stable is a change in which the factors governing behavior remain the same between two points in development and the rank ordering of people in a reference group affected by the continuous functioning of these laws remain the same.

Continuity-instability is seen in Box 2. In this type of change, while the factors affecting development remain the same over time (continuity) relative position in their reference group changes with development. There is no alteration in the variables affecting development but only changes in ranking of people in a reference group to represent continuity-instability.

In Box 3 of Figure 1, we see discontinuity and stability. Here, the factors affecting development are altered with time, but the person's

relative position in their reference group remains the same.

Box 4 of Figure 1 shows discontinuity-instability. Here, there is change in both the laws governing behavior and consequently the relative position of persons in a reference group.

Interweaving the issues underlying the mechanistic and organismic models has been a debatable and criticized procedure. Purists have claimed that intermixture of the two vastly opposing world views has resulted in confusion and demonstrated lack of understanding of the fundamental principles of the models (Reese & Overton, 1970). Overton and Reese (1973) acceded later that there is a kind of eclecticism that is not undesirable and that may, in fact, be necessary. There are eclectic theories which include more than one world view, but such theory always keeps the paradigms separate and specifies when each is to be applied. It completely avoids the undesirable eclecticism in which world views are mixed and hence truth criteria are confused. S. H. White's (1965) transition that occurs between about five and seven years of age in children and Kohlberg's (1968) analysis of various cognitive developments are examples considered as appropriate eclecticism (Reese & Overton, 1970).

Kohlberg (1973) for instance, in presenting a life span view of moral development used explanatory discontinuity. Kohlberg focused on a biological-motivational mechanistic explanatory orientation in childhood. In adulthood, he changed to an experiential explanatory orientation regarding change in moral reasoning.

A third example of combining the two models is the less formalized practice of many text writers and research workers of implicitly assuming

one model--the mechanistic one--in accounting for at least prenatal and infant behavior, and often child behavior in general, and assuming another model, often organismic, in accounting for adolescent and adult behavior (Reese & Overton, 1970). Reese and Overton further state that "At our present stage of knowledge, these kinds of eclectic theories seem to be necessary to account for the whole range of human behavior throughout the life span" (p. 123).

Stone and Church (1973) observed in their evaluation of the segregation of the mechanistic-organismic models that such eclecticism is usually taken to mean a more or less uncritical piecing together of theories or fragments of theories, and in this, becomes a term of opprobrium. However, they support, "along with Gardner Murphy, Gordon Allport (1964) and others, a synthetic eclecticism whereby all the seemingly paradoxical aspects of human functioning can be subordinated in an emerged conception of man" (Stone & Church, 1973, p. 205).

Looft (1973) observed that unitary adherence to either the mechanistic or organismic models are so well-entrenched in scientific establishment that the methodological imperialisms of each obstruct looking at human development in new ways (p. 52). Moreover, Looft (1973) stressed the futility of continuing the organismic-mechanistic debate in deference to adoption of a relational model.

Further support for a model in which there is a dynamic relationship in organismic and structuralism is supported by Baltes and Willis (1977) in that they maintain that in continuity and discontinuity, either the same or different sets of antecedent determinants or the same or different forms of causal functions may exist at different stages or levels in the chain of

antecedent-consequent events. Thus different determinants may operate at different points in behavior.

Baltes and Willis (1977) concluded that it appears most likely that the application of both mechanistic and organismic approaches to behavioral intervention in aging will prove useful. Moreover, they suggested that the current conceptual need in the field is one of a concerted but consistent pluralism in theory (p. 146).

Rosow's continuity-discontinuity theory

Irvin Rosow (1963) utilized the concepts of continuity-discontinuity to provide a theoretical model which would be more comprehensive than other theories of adjustment in social gerontology. Basic assumptions of Rosow's (1963) continuity-discontinuity model were: (1) that the individual is a source of norms, (2) any stable life pattern which persists is not peculiar to the period of old age and, therefore, should not be viewed as poor adjustment, and (3) old age patterns must be compared to those of middle age. To utilize Rosow's (1963) model one must consider both the continuity and discontinuity of roles and the relative deprivation or gains from role change or consistency.

Rosow (1963) maintained that older persons adjust through both continuous and discontinuous life patterns. Good adjustment was represented by a maximum continuity and a minimum discontinuity of life patterns between the two periods of old age and middle age. A pattern was considered stable and having high continuity if it was similar between the two periods in later life; in other words, there were few life changes. Conversely, poor adjustment is represented by patterns of high discontinuity and instability.

The argument of later life continuity, however, was qualified by a subjective component, evaluation of the change or lack of change. Thus, changes which eliminate previous negative aspects of life or add new positive features contribute to good adjustment. Further, stable or continuous patterns which intensify persistent frustrations or introduce new dissatisfactions contribute to poor adjustment.

Rosow (1963) discussed his continuity argument only in terms of the work-retirement role. His model may be diagrammatically viewed as follows.

		OBJECTIVE CHANGE	
		Continuity	Discontinuity
SUBJECTIVE IMPACT	Positive	voluntary employment	voluntary retirement
	Negative	involuntary employment	involuntary retirement

Figure 2. Rosow's (1963) continuity-discontinuity model (Brockway, 1975, p. 7).

Rosow (1963) hypothesized that older individuals who voluntarily remained employed or who voluntarily retired would be better adjusted than those involuntarily employed or involuntarily retired. Brockway (1975) extended and tested Rosow's model with aged persons' perception of age changes in family, community, and health as additional variables.

Framework for Study

The continuity-discontinuity view and concomitant issues of stability-instability will be further elaborated as they provide a theoretical frame-

work for the present study. Although Rosow's model considered the subjective impact of continuous and discontinuous patterns, it does not include the subjective impact of aged persons' perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings. The model developed in this study, like Rosow's (1963) proposes that persons adjust through continuous and discontinuous life patterns. In contrast to Rosow's (1963) usage, in this study continuity and discontinuity are utilized to explain why old people evaluate real or perceived family role, finance and retirement, and physical changes or differences as positive or negative. The continuity-discontinuity view supplies a structure for examining what Rosow (1963) termed the subjective evaluative component, which as a qualifier, contributes to good or poor adjustment.

Lerner's (1976) diagram (Figure 1, p. 39) provides a basis for adapting the continuity-discontinuity for a model of aging using concepts from symbolic interactionism. The model can be used to predict behavioral outcomes based on how old people feel about age changes. This would indicate continuity or discontinuity. Aged persons' reference groups can be determined by examining the relationship between old people's feelings about and their perception of other age groups' feelings about age changes and differences. Old people's perception of other age groups' feelings can also be used to examine the impact of other age groups on old people's feelings about themselves. The model developed represents circumstance through which individuals arrive at both positive and negative feelings about aging.

Basic to the model developed in this study is the assumption that old people shared certain social norms for young adulthood and middle age. Social norms are behavior expectations shared by group members against which

the validity of perceptions is judged and the appropriateness of feelings and behavior is evaluated (Secord & Backman, 1964, p. 454). The assumed social norms are family and work roles and physical stamina and attractiveness as defined in American culture. Thus, the model addresses the question as to why do old people come to evaluate changes or differences in these social norms as positive or negative. It will be argued that continuity of young adulthood and middle age social norms into old age results in negative evaluation of age change. Discontinuity, on the other hand, results in old people not evaluating age changes negatively. However, old people do not live in a vacuum. Thus aged persons' perception of other age groups' feelings about age changes or differences will have a qualifying affect on old people's feelings through interactions with other age groups. Examination of old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about age changes or differences can possibly reconcile the conflicting, contradictory, and inconsistent research findings on age, people's feelings and experiencing of aging.

Each of the four possible changes diagrammed in Figure 1 (p. 39) will be examined as related to aging. Three variables used in the discussion to follow need defining. These are (1) laws affecting behavior, (2) reference groups, and (3) position.

The phrase, laws affecting behavior, as used in this study is defined as the internalized social norms about family and work roles, and expectation about physical characteristics. Social norms were defined as expectations shared by group members against which the validity of perception is judged.

Reference group refers to those groups to which individuals relate

themselves as a part or to which they aspire to relate themselves (Secord & Backman, 1964; Sherif, 1964). "Judgements, perceptions, etc. take place within referential frameworks" (Sherif, 1964, p. 274). Secord and Backman (1964) noted that a reference group is a group the individual takes as a frame of reference for self-evaluation and attitude formation. Such a group may have a normative function in that it may set and enforce standards of conduct and belief, or a comparison function, as it may serve as a standard or comparison point against which persons compare themselves and others (Secord & Backman, 1964). Individuals may or may not be a member of their reference group.

Position as used in the discussion of the model is synonymous with rank or status. It refers to a system of differential evaluation of persons. Status is the worth of a person as estimated by a group of people. Estimate of worth is determined by the extent to which individual attributes or characteristics are perceived to contribute to the shared values and needs of the group. Only such attributes that are similarly valued by group members contribute to status. For example, for middle aged persons, work roles and financial independence are prime attributes seen as essential for middle class persons. Persons who do not work, such as welfare recipients and old people, have a low estimated worth as members of middle class society. These persons have low status or position among middle class, middle-aged Americans.

In the following sections, each of the components of Lerner's (1976) diagram previously discussed will be adapted to formulate the model for this study.

Continuity-stability

As previously noted, continuity-stability denotes change in which the laws governing behavior remain the same between two points in development and in which the rank ordering of people in a reference group affected by the continuous functioning of these laws remain the same. In addition, this type of change is purported to be a quantitative change. Examining the parts gives clues to the whole. As applied to aging, examining the individual's past gives clues to what he is at the present.

In American culture, age 65 has denoted change from middle age to at least young-old age. Age norms such as retirement with pension, and usually the empty nest, are expected at this time. Although increased advances in medical technology have radically improved the physical conditions of aged persons, they still experience physical changes such as change in hair, skin, and muscles. Continuity among the aged occurs when old people cannot adjust to loss or change of family and work roles, and to physical changes. For example, some aged persons find retirement degrading and are embarrassed by physical changes. For these persons, middle-aged social roles and values continue to govern their feelings and behavior in old age. Therefore, for these old people, age changes and differences would be evaluated as negative. That is, they would have negative feelings about aging.

Aged persons whose development is continuous will have other age groups as reference groups. Since the attributes that are valued by other age groups are different from attributes and roles of old people, how aged persons retain stability needs explaining. Stability denotes that an individual's rank in a reference group does not change as a result of the change in points of development. Stability may be achieved by aged persons

who retain other age groups as reference groups by using techniques or mechanisms for maintaining as long as possible middle-aged social roles, as suggested in the activity theory. Selective interaction and selective evaluation may also be used. In selective interaction, the aged person interacts with other aged persons who attempt and appear to retain middle aged roles, or select middle aged persons whom aged persons perceive do not evaluate them as old. An example would be old people who do not want to be around other old people with physical problems. Refusing to recognize or attempts to disguise age changes or differences such as physical changes, while focusing on financial gains and security would be selective evaluation of self. Through selective interaction and selective evaluation of self, the reality of change from middle years' family, work, and physical social norms can be postponed or denied. Continuity-stability as related to aging can be diagrammed as follows.

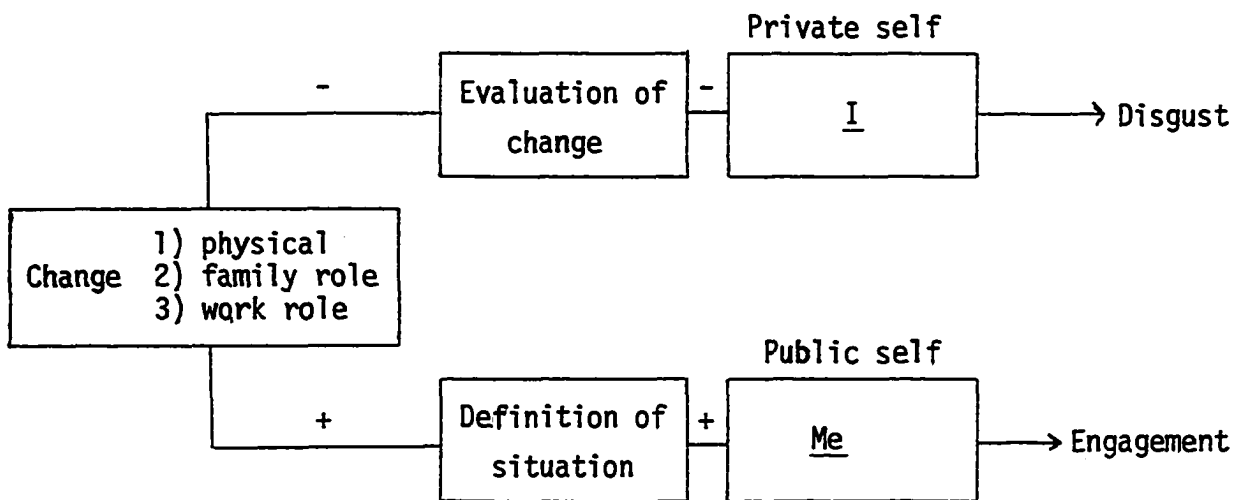


Figure 3. Continuity-stability

It can be predicted from continuity-stability that continuous change from middle to old age will result in aged persons negatively evaluating

beliefs and opinions about age changes and differences. Peck (1968) in his expansion of Erikson's (1975) ego-analytic theory suggested that continuity resulted in negative feelings about aging. Peck (1968) posited that aged persons' "work role preoccupation" and "body preoccupation" result in poor adjustment to age changes. Continuity of middle aged roles into old age results in what Erikson (1975) termed "disgust."

The I or private self in continuity-stability would be negative. The public self or me in situations which allow aged persons to continue middle aged roles or acceptable substitutes, as suggested in the activity theory, would result in positive evaluation of aging. Through selective evaluation and interaction, the me remains positive also. The me was described as the part of self acquired from the views that other persons have toward an individual. Through selective interactions the individuals from which age persons form opinions on how they appear would result in reactions with positive self-feeling to the perceived judgment. Evaluation of the me in supportive settings would be positive. The I or inner, core, private self is negative; whereas in supportive settings, the subjective public identity, the me, is positive. For the same individuals two different evaluations about aging can be obtained.

Continuity-instability

Continuity-instability indicates that the laws governing behavior between two points of development remain the same as discussed in continuity-stability, but in contrast to stability, instability denotes that the individual's rank in a reference group changes. Old people whose reference group remains other age groups, and who perceive that other age groups

negatively evaluate aging, and for whom change is continuous, would have both aspects of self, I (private self) and me (public self) as negative. Continuity-instability as applied to the aging individual is diagrammed as follows.

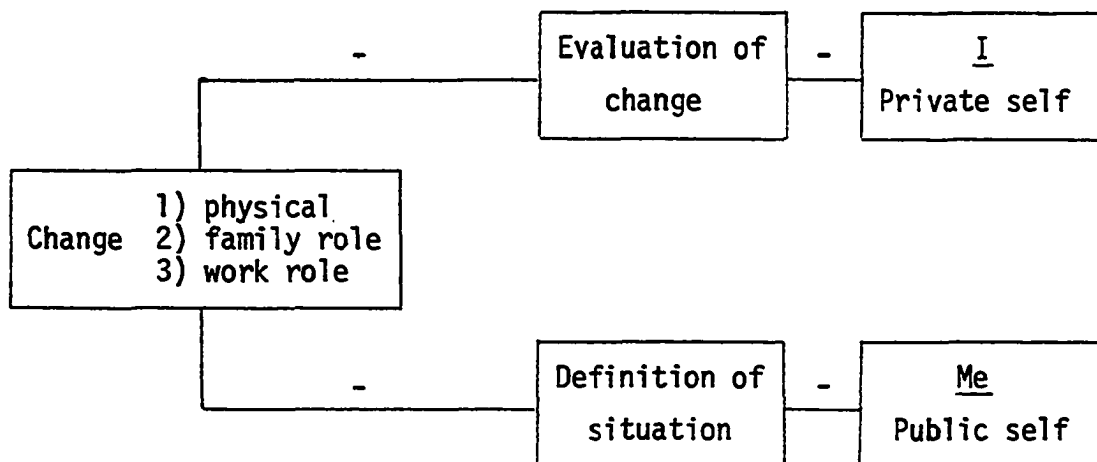


Figure 4. Continuity-instability

Kuypers and Bengtson (1973) described continuity-instability in their Social Breakdown Syndrome as applied to normal aging. It will be recalled that these theorists proposed that aged persons are induced into a sick dependent role brought on by loss of social roles and dependence on external labeling. The aged person accepts and identifies with the negative label of old and inadequate.

Aged persons whose change type is continuity-instability are expected to have negative feelings about and to perceive other age groups' beliefs and feelings about age changes as negative. Measures of their self-perception, perception of other age groups' feelings and observation of the public self would all be negative.

Discontinuity-stability

From the discontinuity view of development, it is argued that the social norms (laws of development) change with time, but the individual's relative rank in his reference group does not change. In previous discussion, it was pointed out that a discontinuous change is considered a qualitative change. A qualitative change indicates that attempting to understand old persons by analyzing their past (earlier years) is inadequate. The past will not provide information relevant for them in the present as they pass from one stage of development to another because something new emerges. For example, aged persons for whom work and family were the main source of identity, who in old age voluntarily retire and enjoy retirement, and who find satisfaction in their children's independence illustrate discontinuity. The middle age social norms of gainful employment and raising a family apparently are no longer a source of control for these individuals. Discontinuity-stability as applied to aging is diagrammed as follows.

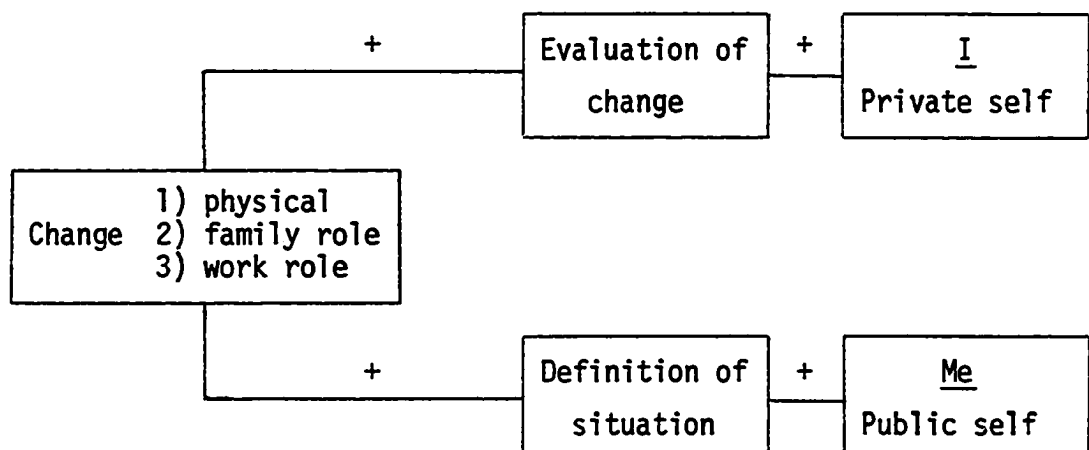


Figure 5. Discontinuity-stability

Erikson's (1975) concept of ego-integrity suggests discontinuity-stability. He concluded that persons who achieve ego-integrity have a sense of having significantly contributed to society. Having achieved this, the work role, for example, is no longer needed. Peck's (1968) expansion of Erikson's (1975) theory also suggested discontinuity-stability for positive feelings about age changes or differences in the concepts of body transcendence and ego transcendence. As reviewed, body transcendence referred to aged persons defining happiness and comfort in terms of satisfying human relationships or creative activities of a mental nature. The ego transceiver deals with age change through recognition of past and continuing contribution to an ongoing culture.

Since the social role norms of middle age no longer influence the behavior or feelings of these old people whose development is discontinuous, their reference group would be other aged persons. Therefore, their status would remain stable since other old persons are experiencing physical, work, and family role changes. Gerontologists who suggest age-segregated environments for maximum adjustment of the aged (Rosow, 1967) support this position.

Measures of self concept (I) and the me both would be positive. A negative relationship would be expected between old people's perception of self and perceptions of other age groups having negative beliefs and feelings about aging. Other age groups in general would not be significant others for self identity.

Discontinuity-instability

As discussed above, in discontinuity-instability, there is a qualitative change from a previous point of development in the factors which govern

or determine behavior. The discontinuity-instability view differs from discontinuity-stability in that instability denotes a change in aged persons' position or status in their reference group. For these old people, at least part of the time, their reference group is other age groups. Secord and Backman (1964) noted that "an individual has as many such identities as there are groups or significant other persons who he believes see him in a distinctive way" (p. 582).

Instability would occur for old people in intergenerational settings if they perceive other age groups negatively evaluate age changes. According to symbolic interactionism, if other age groups are significant others to old people, interactions with other age groups will have an impact on the public self (me). Aged persons' feelings about their appearance to other age groups will be negative when they perceive others evaluate aging as negative. This contributes to a negative me in intergenerational settings or when old people reflect on their feelings in intergenerational settings. Old people who indicate that they do not negatively evaluate age changes, but on the other hand prefer age segregated environments because they feel other age groups do not want to be bothered with old people, illustrate discontinuity-instability. In intergenerational settings, the rank or position of aged persons is lowered because their characteristics are not perceived as valued by other age groups. Thus, instability occurs in intergenerational environments. Diagram 5 on the following page illustrates discontinuity-instability as applied to aging.

Measures on self-perception or the I or inner core in this type of change would be positive. However, the me or public self in intergenerational settings or in reflections of feelings in intergenerational settings

would be negative. Disengagement theory supports the discontinuity-instability view. Disengagement proposes that there is a mutual desire among old people and other age groups for aged persons to relinquish their former social roles. The old disengage, and other age groups withdraw from aged persons in that they no longer are significant contributors to the goals and values of the remainder of society.

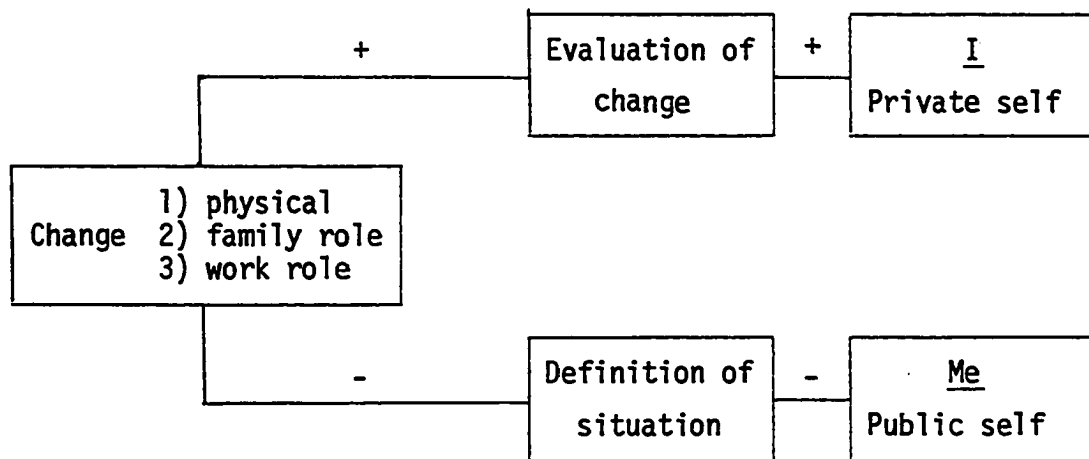


Figure 6. Discontinuity-instability

In discontinuity-instability, a negative relationship is expected between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about aging.

Conclusion

In Figure 7, page 55, the theoretical model which combines four types of changes as related to aging is presented. Using concepts from symbolic interactionism as discussed, the two dichotomous views of continuity-discontinuity and stability-instability have been integrated into an aging model. In Figure 8, page 56, the empirical outcomes are presented.

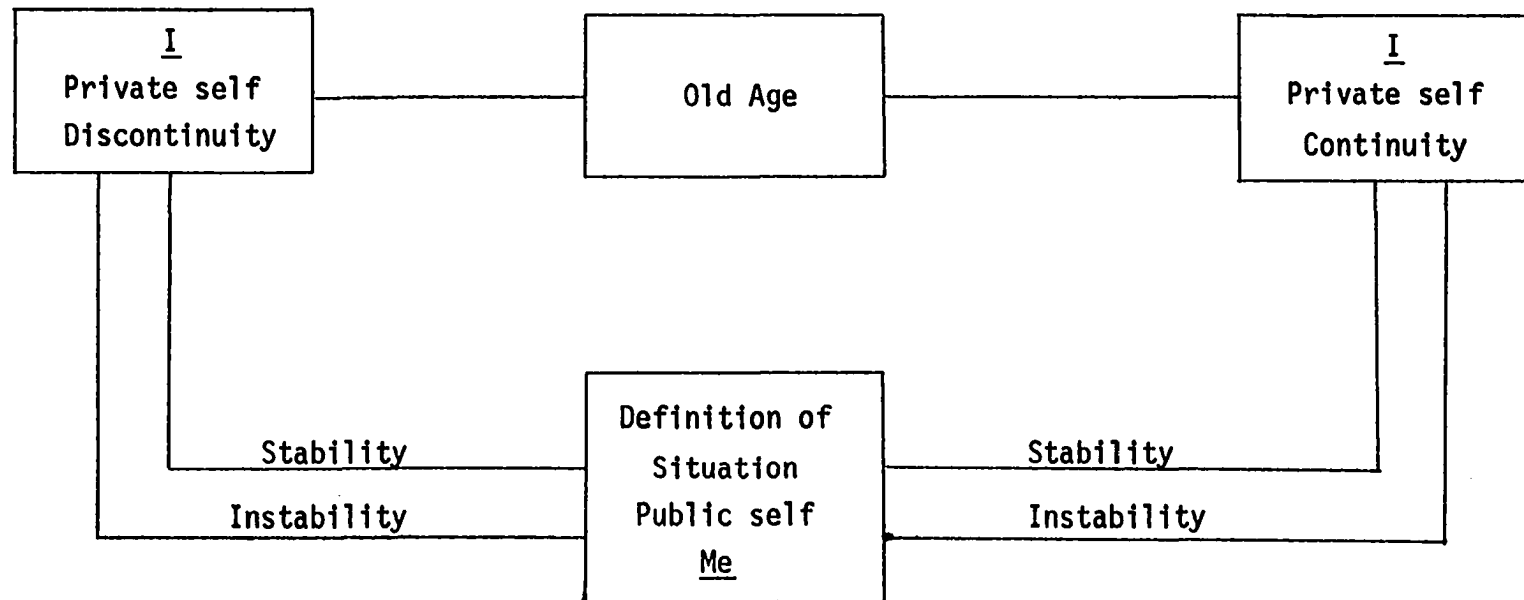
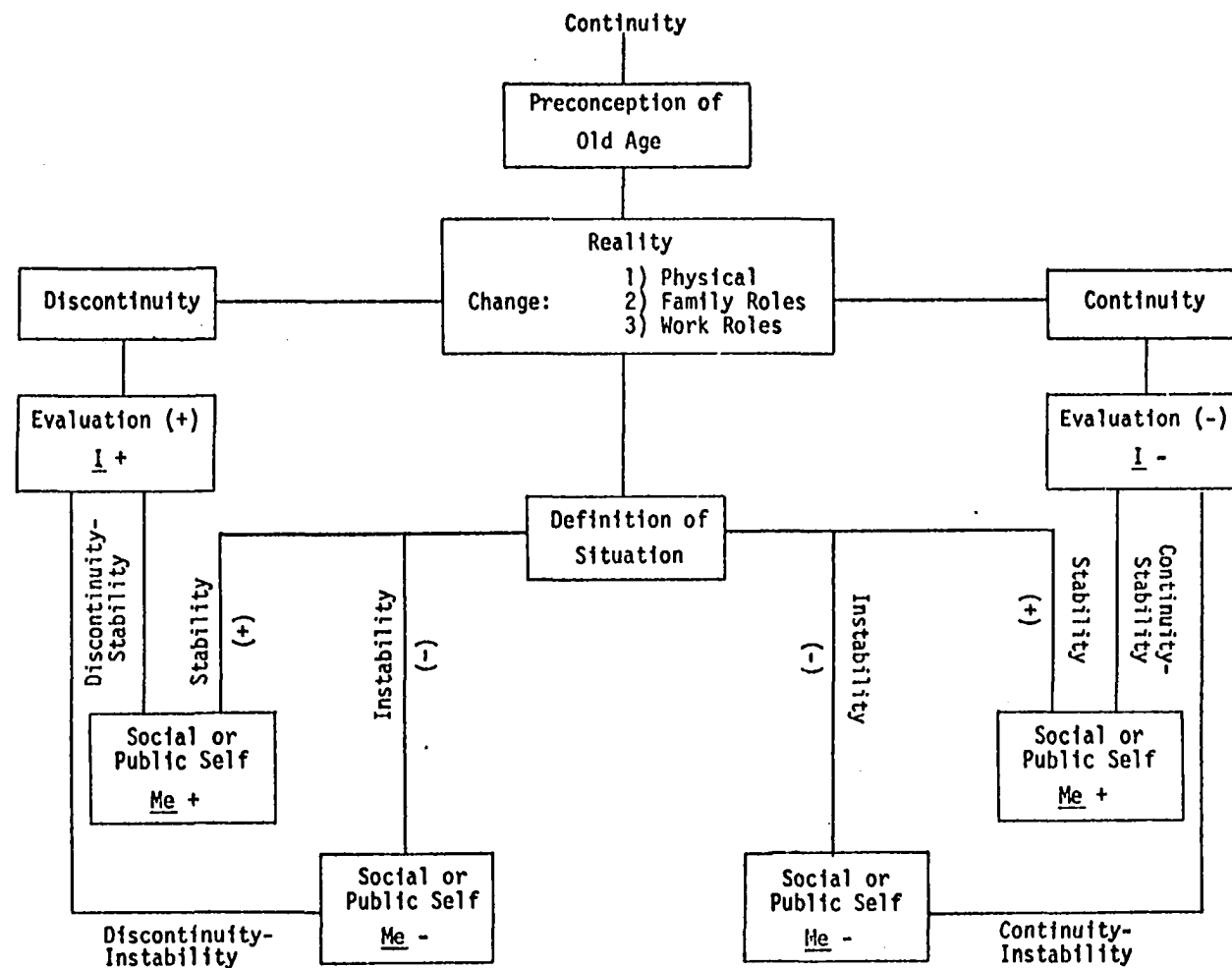


Figure 7. Theoretical Model



+ Positive Feelings
- Negative Feelings

Figure 8. Empirical Model

The model developed provides a structure for understanding how old people arrive at the feelings they have toward age related changes. With this model it can be understood why previous research findings have been inconsistent, while based on empirical evidence. Although the model attempts to explain how old people arrive at their feelings about age changes or difference, it can be readily seen that the important variable is how they feel, rather than why they feel. Thus, the model illustrates the importance of examining: (1) how old people feel about age changes or differences, (2) how they perceive themselves as related to age changes or differences, (3) their perception of other age groups' beliefs, and (4) their perception of other age groups' feelings about age changes or differences. These four dimensions will be examined in this study as related to beliefs and opinions of aged persons' family role, physical change, and finance and retirement.

To determine the combined effect and individual relations of how old people feel and their self-perception, perception of other age groups' beliefs, and perception of other age groups' feelings related to family role, finance and retirement, and physical change, the following hypotheses are generated to partially test the model:

1. There will be no relationship between old people's feelings and their self-perception, perception of other age groups' beliefs, and perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging.

To determine the individual relationship of the three independent variables to the dependent variable (old people's feelings), the following hypotheses are generated:

1. There will be no relationship between old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging and their self perception.
2. There will be no relationship between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' beliefs and opinions of aging.
3. There will be no relationship between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging.
4. There will be no difference in old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging.

Summary

The mechanistic and organismic views, which are opposing views of developmental change, and concomitant issues, stability-instability, were reviewed and related to explicit and implicit assumptions of extant aging theories. The mechanistic view contends that development is continuous from one stage to another stage of development. Continuous development implies that development is additive and reductionistic. From this view, old people can be understood by examining how they were in the past to analyze how they have come to be presently. The machine is the basic metaphor for the mechanistic quantitative, additive point of view. Old people whose development is continuous will have the same laws of behavior from middle age or earlier years controlling their behavior. Laws of behavior were defined as social norms or role expectations.

The organismic, discontinuity view of development maintains that development is not continuous, nor changes quantitatively. In contrast,

discontinuity implies a qualitative, emerging change which results in new laws (social norms or roles) controlling behavior which did not previously exist. As related to aging, the social roles such as family roles, work roles, and physical characteristics of middle age are no longer the sources for behavior in old age. The organism is the basic metaphor for the organismic, qualitative, emerging point of view.

Stability and instability, which occur with developmental changes, refer to the relative position of individuals as a result of continuous or discontinuous change. Stability occurs when an individual's rank in a reference group does not change as a result of the developmental change. Instability results in a change in one's rank in a reference group as an outcome of developmental change. It was posited that old people who experience discontinuous change will not negatively evaluate aging and will obtain stability except in situations which they define as negative, if they perceived that other age groups negatively evaluate aging. On the other hand, it was suggested that continuity would result in old people negatively evaluating age change and other age groups would be their reference groups. Thus, instability occurs as a product of continuity.

These two opposing theories of development, it was proposed, determine and explain how old people arrive at their feelings about aging. A model which integrates the two theories with the expected behavioral outcomes was developed and hypotheses related to old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions about aging were generated.

CHAPTER III.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

The primary purpose of this chapter is to explain the operational plan for implementing the conceptual framework as related to old people's feelings about age changes or differences developed in the previous chapter. This chapter will include purposes of the study, statement of the hypotheses tested, assumptions and limitations, development of instrumentation, sampling plan, data collection, and data analysis.

Purpose of the Study

The general purpose of this study is to examine an implicit assumption of many theories in gerontology that old people evaluate beliefs and opinions about aging negatively and to develop a model that explicates the correlates of old people's perception of others' positive and or negative attitudes about being old. The objectives of this study were to: (1) determine old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions about the aged; (2) to provide a valid instrument of old people's affective evaluation of beliefs and opinions about aging; (3) determine the relationship between old people's perception of other age groups' beliefs about aging and old people's feelings about aging; (4) determine the relationship between old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions about aging and their self-perception; (5) determine the relationship between old people's perception of other age groups' feelings about aging and old people's feelings about aging; and (6) determine if there is a difference between old people's evaluation of beliefs and opinions about aging and their perception of

others' evaluation of beliefs and opinions about aging.

Hypotheses Tested

The following hypotheses were generated to partially test the model developed in this study:

1. There will be no relationship between old people's feelings and their self-perception, perception of other age groups' beliefs, and perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging.
2. There will be no relationship between old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging and their self perception.
3. There will be no relationship between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' beliefs and opinions of aging.
4. There will be no relationship between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging.
5. There will be no difference in old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging.

Assumptions and Limitations of Study

Assumptions

The following assumptions were made in regard to persons 50 years of age and over in Iowa:

1. Respondents will give honest and accurate responses when answering the questionnaire.

2. Perception can be measured with a paper and pencil instrument.
3. Attitudes can be determined with a paper-pencil instrument.
4. Respondents participating in the study are representative of other non-institutionalized persons 50 years of age and over.
5. Respondents' response on one dimension will not influence response on a different dimension.

Limitations

1. The study is limited to Iowa.
2. The study is limited to persons 50 years and over who participate in at least one activity with others their age.
3. The study is limited to persons 50 years and over who are judged mentally functional.
4. Both the instrument development and inferences have been made using the same sample and data.

Instrumentation

Tuckman and Lorge's (1953) "Old People" questionnaire has been a main impetus for research which has as its focus perceptions, attitudes and views of others, including the elderly, toward aged persons. This instrument contained 137 statements which expressed erroneous views about old people in general in which age was not specified. Subjects circled "Yes or No," indicating agreement or disagreement with the statement. Scores were examined by sub-category, by percentage agreement with individual items and by total scale score. The thirteen sub-categories included in the "Old People" questionnaire (Tuckman & Lorge, 1953) are physical (subdivided into Sensory, Digestion, Coordination, Homeostasis, Illness and

Accidents, Fatigue, Discomfort, Voice, and Death), Financial, Conservatism, Family, Attitude Toward Future, Insecurity, Mental Deterioration, Activities and Interests, Personality Traits, Best Time of Life, Sex, Cleanliness, and Interference.

Appropriateness of the items was established through conducting fairly unstructured interviews with adults, age 21 to 65; by discussions with social workers and directors of institutions for the aged; by reading case records of older age clients under the care of family agencies and an institution for the aged; and by a review of the literature (Tuckman & Lorge, 1953).

Tuckman and Lorge (1954) used the "Old People" questionnaire in a second study in which they compared the results to the 1953 study. The response choice was changed from "Yes-No" to a percentage response. The new directions instructed participants "to estimate the percentage of old people to whom the statement applies" (Tuckman & Lorge, 1954, p. 129). Participants in both studies were fairly equivalent in education, occupation, and socioeconomic status. Complaints by participants in the first study that the "Yes-No" response was too limited were the bases for change.

For items with the "Yes-No" response, the correlation estimated from contingency coefficients ranged from .08 to .69. The average correlation for the forty statements was .39. The correlation between the average of the estimated percentages for the forty statements before and after instruction was .84 for the percentage response. The correlation between the percent of "Yes" responses before and after instruction was .96 for the "Yes-No" response (Tuckman & Lorge, 1954).

For the instrument utilizing a percentage response, the correlation

for the forty items between the percent responded before and after instruction ranged from $-.07$ to $.80$. Using Fisher's z transformation, the average correlation for the forty statements was $.47$. The correlation between the average of the estimated percentages and the percent of "Yes" responses for the total questionnaire was $.94$ before instruction and $.90$ after instruction. It was concluded that response to the items was stable.

Axelrod and Eisdorfer (1961) investigated the "stimulus group validity" of Tuckman and Lorge's "Old People" questionnaire. They stated that there is "a type of validity which is logically prior to the predictive type; this may be called stimulus group validity, a variety of so-called construct validity" (Axelrod & Eisdorfer, 1961, p. 75). An instrument has stimulus-group validity if it discriminates among different groups to whom it is applied.

Axelrod and Eisdorfer (1961) administered the "Old People" questionnaire to 280 college students, divided into random fifths. For each fifth, the questionnaire was identified as eliciting attitudes toward a specific stimulus group: 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 75- years old. The number of stereotypic traits attributed to a group increased monotonically with age. The greatest percent of "Yes" responses was for the 65 and over groups. Eighty-eight of the items had stimulus validity, significant at the $.01$ level of confidence, confirming the statements represented stereotypical beliefs of college-aged students toward persons 65 years of age and over.

Eisdorfer (1966) replicated this study using only the 88 significant items with 182 students and the complete (137) items with 147 students. The chi square test ($\chi^2 = N \phi^2$) used with phi coefficients from pooled percentages yielded 96 items with stimulus group validity at a ϕ of $.132$,

significant at the .05 level; and a 0 of .173 at the .01 level, providing additional evidence of empirical validity of the Tuckman and Lorge questionnaire (Eisdorfer, 1966).

Adaptation of instrument

To obtain an instrument which was a manageable length for very heterogeneous groups, characteristic of older groups, three separate instruments were developed with only one category of concern for the aged included in each. Three categories were selected from the "Old People" questionnaire which had been well-documented as major sources of concern for the aged and about which there are numerous attitudes, beliefs, and opinions. They were: (1) physical or biological decrements (Balazs, 1977; Botwinik, 1973; Brody & Vijayashankar, 1977; Dovenmuehle, Busse, & Newman, 1970; Finch, 1977; Guttman, 1977; Klocke, 1977; Kohn, 1977; Rossman, 1977; Selmanowitz, Rizer, & Orentreich, 1977; Tonna, 1977), (2) finance-retirement (Brotman, 1975; Kreps, 1977; Sheppard, 1977; Walther, 1975), and (3) family roles (Blau, 1973; Brown, 1970; Busse & Eisdorfer, 1970; Rosow, 1974; Treas, 1975). Each instrument included four responses for each statement: (1) My Feelings about Statements, (2) Describes Me, (3) Other Age Groups' Beliefs, and (4) Other Age Groups' Feelings.

The "My Feelings about Statements" asked the respondents to affectively evaluate the statements (old people's feelings response framework). The "Describes Me" (self-perception response framework) asked the subjects to indicate if the statement was descriptive of them. "Other Age Groups' Beliefs" (others' beliefs response framework) asked subjects to indicate their perceptions of other age groups' feelings about the statements.

For the physical category, 15 items were randomly selected from 27 items. There were thirteen items from Tuckman and Lorge's (1953) family relationship category, all of which were used for the Family Role Category. Two items were adapted from the Kogan's (1961) "Attitude Toward Old People" instrument, for a total of 15 statements. Tuckman and Lorge's (1953) "Old People" instrument contained six statements which were adapted for the Finance-Retirement category and six items were adapted from the "Older Worker" instrument (Tuckman & Lorge, 1952). Three additional items were adapted from the literature to make a total of fifteen. The manifest content justified addition of items. The instrument was pilot tested twice in Cedar Falls, Iowa with 15 and 8 adults aged 65 years or older.

Sampling plan

A list of organizations for and institutions serving old people was obtained from the Information and Referral Service of the Hawkeye Valley Area Agency on Aging and community leaders in the Cedar Falls-Waterloo area. Organizations within a 50-mile radius of Cedar Falls and Waterloo, Iowa were randomly selected. One site in the Des Moines-Ames area was selected. The six forms of the questionnaire were assigned numbers. A random numbers' table was used to select a set of questionnaires for each group. Groups were randomly selected and contacted until a minimum of 300 usable questionnaires were obtained. Of the twenty-six sites, three were not willing to participate, and five were not operating during the winter months.

Data collection

Contact was made with administrators or leaders of groups. The purpose of the research was discussed and a copy of a questionnaire shown to the

contact persons. These persons arranged for older persons who were willing to participate to meet with the researcher in groups. Two or more visits were made to each site. Only persons judged mentally competent were selected by their leaders. Persons with visual handicaps responded verbally and the questionnaire was marked by an assistant.

A total of 420 persons filled out questionnaires. Of these, 106 were incomplete exceeding 25 percent. Of the 420 obtained, 312 or 74 percent were usable and included in the analyses.

Data Analysis

Data analyzed for this study were obtained from 312 questionnaires. Demographic, validity items, physical changes, family role changes and finance-retirement categories data were coded according to the plan in Appendix B. A frequency count was obtained for the demographic data and used to determine general characteristics of persons in the sample. Each questionnaire was hand-coded according to the coding plan shown in Appendix B. Responses were then transferred to IBM cards by the Iowa State University Computation Center. A certainty transformation was made on all means, according to the coding plan shown in Appendix B. Correlations and t-tests were not affected.

Intercorrelations among the 15 affective evaluations, self-perception, perception of other age groups' beliefs, and perception of other age groups' feelings were computed and then inspected to determine items which correlated with a coefficient of .27 or higher. These clusters were further refined by inspecting the rational content of the items and maximizing the reliability of the cluster. The reliability of the cluster (Nunnally, 1967, p. 223) was computed:

$$r_{tt} = \frac{n (\bar{r})}{1 + (n-1) (\bar{r})}$$

where n equals the number of items, \bar{r} the average intercorrelation among the items.

To determine the contribution of three independent variables: self-perception, perception of other age groups' beliefs, and perception of other age groups' feelings on the dependent variable, old people's affective evaluation of statements, the following procedure was used (Kerlinger, 1973):

$$Y = B_0 + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 \dots B_nX_n + e$$

Using these data, clusters from each dependent variable were regressed on clusters on the dependent variable. Multiple regressions were calculated where:

Y = score of dependent variable

B_0 = intercept constant

B_1 = regression coefficient for X_1

X_1 = score of independent variable X_1

e = error term

To determine the disparity between old people's feelings, beliefs, and opinions of aging the following procedure was used (Garrett & Woodworth, 1971). Mean scores were obtained from scores on both response frameworks as well as the variance associated with each response pattern. Using these data, a t -ratio for non-independent samples was calculated:

$$t = \frac{D}{SE_D}$$

where:

$$SE_D = \sqrt{\hat{s}_{\bar{X}_1}^2 + \hat{s}_{\bar{X}_2}^2 - 2r_{12} \hat{s}_{\bar{X}_1} \hat{s}_{\bar{X}_2}}$$

where D is the difference score between the two means of cluster scores for old people's feelings and others' feelings response framework.

CHAPTER IV.

FINDINGS

In this chapter the findings related to instrument development and the hypotheses are presented. The present study was designed to examine old people's feelings and factors which affect their feelings related to beliefs and opinions for three instruments: Family Roles, Finance-Retirement, and Physical. The findings are presented in three sections: Family Roles, Finance-Retirement, and Physical. Each section includes a presentation of the clusters, factors affecting the clusters, and characteristics of respondents.

Data analyzed were obtained from three instruments from three different samples. Each sample responded to one of the following three instruments: Family Roles, Finance-Retirement, or Physical. The data were analyzed on 96, 120, and 96 questionnaires for the Family Roles, Finance-Retirement, and Physical categories, respectively.

Each instrument included statements repeated on four response frameworks: (1) "My Feelings about Statements," (2) "Describes Me" (self-perception), (3) "Other Age Groups' Beliefs" (perception of other age groups' beliefs), and (4) "Other Age Groups' Feelings" (perception of others' feelings). The "My Feelings" response framework asked the respondents to evaluate the statements on an affective or feelings dimension. The self-perception response framework ("Describes Me") asked the subject to indicate if the statement described them. The self-perception response framework ("Other Age Groups' Beliefs") asked the subject to indicate their perception of other age groups' beliefs, and the perception of other age groups'

feelings ("Other Age Groups' Feelings") asked the subjects to indicate their perception of other age groups' affective evaluation about the statements. Throughout the findings and the discussion, perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings will be referred to as others' beliefs and others' feelings, respectively.

Family Roles

To form clusters for the Family Roles instrument and those which follow, items were inspected for intercorrelations of .27 or greater and for agreement of content within the cluster. Seven clusters were formed which measured dimensions of aged people's attitudes about family roles and were named: expressive role I and instrumental role I (old people's feelings); expressive role II and instrumental role II (self perception); expressive role III and instrumental role III (perception of other age groups' beliefs); and instrumental role IV (perception of other age groups' feelings). Expressive roles included the affection giving, companionship, and emotional support from nuclear family members. Instrumental roles related to situational aspects of family, living conditions, and utilitarian factors including physical maintenance and assistance in case of illness or emergency.

Old people's feelings

Two clusters emerged from 12 of the 15 items on the old people's feelings response framework. These were cluster A: expressive role I and cluster B: instrumental role I. Three items did not cluster in either cluster A or cluster B and were not used for further analysis (see Appendix for items which did not cluster).

Cluster A: expressive role I The 4 items in this cluster related to old people's feelings focus on the expressive function of nuclear family members. Those persons most important to older people's emotional well-being are indicated as their children and spouse. The average correlation was .43 and the reliability for this cluster was .75. The correlation coefficients for this cluster are presented in Table 1. The items included:

- 10. Older people experience love and affection from their children.
- 12. Older people have trouble adjusting to the death of their spouse.
- 14. Older people are proud of their children.
- 16. Older people feel relatives are concerned with their well-being.

Table 1. Intercorrelation^a of items in cluster A: expressive role I^b

Items	10	12	14	16
10				
12	52			
14	56	39		
16	39	37	41	

^aIntercorrelations of .27 and .21 are statistically significant at the one and five percent levels, respectively, for this and tables 2-8, 21-27, and 40-44.

^bThe decimal points have been omitted for this and tables 2-8, 21-27, and 39-43.

Cluster B: instrumental role I The 8 items in this cluster related to old people's feelings focus on defining roles in the family that aged persons expect to fulfill as their position changes from that of provider and socializer of younger members, and subsequent interactions

with family members as related to older people's expectations. The items concern fulfillment of instrumental needs of support, helpfulness, and interactions such as obedience and interference with grown children's family life. The average correlation was .34 and the reliability was .80. The correlations for the cluster are presented in Table 2. The following items were included:

7. Older people are not important in family affairs.
8. Older people expect their children to support them.
9. Older people feel their children have failed them.
13. Older people are not helpful to their families.
15. Older people expect obedience from their children.
18. Older people feel their families neglect them.
19. Older people do not get sympathy from their children.
20. Older people interfere with their children's family life.

Table 2. Intercorrelation of items in cluster B: instrumental role I

Items	7	8	9	13	15	18	19	20
7								
8	.41							
9	.34	.43						
13	.33	.25	.24					
15	.08	.01	.18	.21				
18	.23	.33	.31	.48	.28			
19	.20	.31	.27	.32	.30	.55		
20	.20	.26	.25	.55	.45	.58	.62	

Self-perception

Two clusters emerged from 10 of the 15 items relating to self-perception. These were cluster C and cluster D. Five items did not cluster in either cluster C or cluster D and were not used for further analyses (see appendix).

Cluster C: expressive role II On the self-perception response framework the 3 items which emerged as a cluster are the same as cluster A except for item 10 which is not included in cluster C. The average correlation was .49 with a reliability of .74. The correlation coefficients for cluster C are presented in Table 3. The items included:

- 25. Older people experience love and affection from their children.
- 29. Older people are proud of their children
- 31. Older people feel relatives are concerned with their well-being.

Table 3. Intercorrelation of items for cluster C: expressive role II

Items	25	29	31
25			
29	40		
31	53	56	

Cluster D: instrumental II On the self-perception response framework, 7 items are included. Although the content of the items are the same as cluster B, items 7 and 8 in that cluster did not cluster here. Item 26 which did not cluster in cluster B is included in cluster D. The average correlation was .32 and the reliability was .79. The correlation coefficients are presented in Table 4. Items included:

- 24. Older people feel that their children have failed them.
- 26. Older people frequently quarrel with their children and relatives.

- 28. Older people are not helpful to their families.
- 30. Older people expect obedience from their children.
- 33. Older people feel that their families neglect them.
- 34. Older people do not get sympathy from their children.
- 35. Older people interfere with their children's family life.

Table 4. Intercorrelation of items for cluster D: instrumental II

Items	24	26	28	30	33	34	35
24							
26	30						
28	36	39					
30	46	24	37				
33	37	48	42	25			
34	36	23	29	32	33		
35	31	29	43	47	52		

Others' beliefs

Two clusters emerged from 12 of the 15 items relating to others' beliefs. These clusters were cluster E and cluster F. Three items did not cluster in either cluster E or cluster F and were not used for further analyses (see appendix).

Cluster E: expressive role III For this cluster on the others' beliefs, the content of the 4 items is the same as cluster A and cluster C. The average correlation was .37 and the reliability was .70. The correlation coefficients are presented in Table 5. The items included:

- 40. Young people believe old people experience love and affection from their children.

- 42. Young people believe old people have trouble adjusting to the death of their spouse.
- 44. Young people believe old people are proud of their children.
- 46. Young people believe old people feel relatives are concerned with their well being.

Table 5. Intercorrelation of items in cluster E: expressive role III

Items	40	42	44	46
40				
42	45			
44	32	31		
46	53	35	25	

Cluster F: instrumental III The 8 items in this cluster relating to others' beliefs have the same content as cluster B and cluster D. Item 47, however, emerged for the first time in this cluster. Items 45, 48, and 50 in cluster D did not group in cluster F. The average correlation was .34 and the reliability was .81. The correlation for the items are presented in Table 6. The items included:

- 37. Young people believe old people are not important in family affairs.
- 38. Young people believe old people expect their children to support them.
- 39. Young people believe old people feel that their children have failed them.
- 41. Young people believe old people frequently quarrel with their children.
- 43. Young people believe old people are not helpful to their families.

- 47. Young people believe old people usually live with their children.
- 48. Young people believe old people feel that their children neglect them.
- 49. Young people believe old people get no sympathy from their family.

Table 6. Intercorrelation of items in cluster F: instrumental III

Items	37	38	39	41	43	47	48	49
37								
38	43							
39	32	49						
41	23	28	16					
43	30	30	38	36				
47	24	28	35	22	24			
48	32	47	36	40	37	47		
49	19	30	48	27	48	45	52	

Others' feelings

One cluster emerged from 9 of the 15 items on the others' feelings response framework. This was cluster G. Six items did not cluster in cluster G and were not used for further analyses (see Appendix).

Cluster G: instrumental IV The 9 items related to others' feelings which emerged in cluster G have similar content as clusters B, D, and F. However, item 52 is not in cluster D, item 56 is not in cluster B, and items 60 and 65 are not in cluster F. The average correlation was .44 and the reliability was .87. The correlation coefficients are presented in Table 7. The items included:

- 52. Young people believe old people are not important in family affairs.
- 53. Young people believe old people expect their children to support them.
- 54. Young people believe old people feel that their children have failed them.
- 56. Young people believe old people frequently quarrel with their children.
- 58. Young people believe old people are not helpful to their families.
- 60. Young people believe old people expect obedience from their children.
- 63. Young people believe old people feel that their children neglect them.
- 64. Young people believe old people get no sympathy from their family.
- 65. Young people believe old people interfere with their children's family life.

Table 7. Intercorrelation of items in cluster G: instrumental IV

Items	52	53	54	56	58	60	63	64	65
52									
53	36								
54	54	60							
56	38	41	58						
58	37	51	58	47					
60	48	47	33	32	48				
63	28	37	48	51	43	20			
64	34	27	50	28	37	24	47		
65	30	61	51	56	62	20	53	41	

Reliability and independence of the clusters

While there is no fixed criterion for a reliability coefficient, Borg and Gall (1971) indicate that it is reasonable to expect on measures of less objective characteristics such as interests, beliefs, or values that the device studied should have reliability in the range of similar types of measures. These devices usually have reliability coefficients of .65 to .85 and on short devices have slightly lower coefficients. Since the clusters were exploratory and contained a limited number of items, the values were judged acceptable.

Intercorrelations between the family role instrument clusters were presented in Table 8. The intercorrelations represented the degree to which clusters measured independent dimensions of beliefs and opinions of aged persons' finances and retirement. Inspection of Table 8 revealed that all but one correlation coefficient fell between $-.11$ and $.37$. Since r^2 is a measure of the common variance between two clusters, most clusters had, at maximum, fourteen percent $(.37)^2$ of the variance in the cluster common to another cluster. In addition, the one correlation exceeding the above range was $.53$; thus, the maximum common variance between two clusters was approximately twenty-eight percent $(.53)^2$. Considering the small amount of commonality between clusters, it appeared that all of the seven family role clusters measured relatively unique or independent dimensions about aged person's family roles. The reliability of the clusters is reported on the diagonal in Table 8.

Table 8. Correlation coefficients between seven family clusters and reliabilities^a

Clusters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	<u>75</u>						
B	25	<u>80</u>					
C	53	10	<u>74</u>				
D	06	27	06	<u>79</u>			
E	-11	13	23	30	<u>70</u>		
F	15	02	20	-09	11	<u>81</u>	
G	05	27	06	37	24	03	<u>87</u>

^aReliabilities reported on the diagonal for this table and tables 27 and 44.

Factors Affecting Family Role Clusters

The findings of the statistical testing of the hypotheses generated from the theoretical model on data from the Family Roles instrument are presented in this section. Multiple regressions, t-test for paired means, and correlation coefficients were calculated to test the hypotheses.

Cluster multiple regression analyses

The combined and individual relationship of clusters which grouped from four response frameworks were examined. Multiple regression analysis was used to determine the effect on the dependent variable (old people's feelings) of five independent variables. The five independent variables were five clusters which grouped on dimensions of old people's self-perception, perception of other age groups' beliefs, and perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of aged persons' family roles.

Regression of cluster A: expressive role I Cluster A (old people's feelings) was regressed on cluster C: expressive role II and Cluster D: instrumental role II (self-perception); cluster E: expressive role III and cluster F: instrumental role III; and cluster G: instrumental role IV. The regression coefficient for each cluster and the R^2 and F value for the combined clusters are presented in Table 9. R^2 indicates the proportion of variance in old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions about family roles explained by the five clusters. The five clusters explained twenty-nine percent of the variance in old people's feelings about aged persons' family roles. Cluster C: expressive role II is statistically significant.

Table 9. Relationship between clusters on self-perception, others' beliefs, others' feelings and cluster A on old people's feelings about family roles

Variable	Regression Coefficients	R^2	F*
Total for regression model		.29	7.49*
Self-perception			
Cluster C: expressive role II	.38		35.33*
Cluster D: instrumental role II	.12		1.13
Others' beliefs			
Cluster E: expressive role III	-.03		.05
Cluster F: instrumental role III	.07		.48
Others' feelings			
Cluster G: instrumental role IV	-.06		.45

* $p \leq .05$

Regression of cluster B: instrumental role I Cluster B (old people's feelings) was regressed on cluster C: expressive role II and

cluster D: instrumental role II on self-perception; cluster E: expressive role III and cluster F: instrumental role III on others' beliefs; and cluster G: instrumental role IV on others' feelings. Regression coefficients for each cluster and the R^2 and F value for the combined clusters are presented in Table 10. R^2 indicates the proportion of variance in old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions explained by the five clusters. The five clusters explained twelve percent of the variance in old people's feelings about aged persons' family role. Cluster D: instrumental role II was not statistically significant.

Table 10. Relationship between clusters on self-perception, others' beliefs, others' feelings and cluster B on old people's feelings about family roles.

Variable	Regression Coefficients	R^2	F*
Total for regression model		.12	2.51
Self-perception			
Cluster C: expressive role II	.11		.98
Cluster D: instrumental role II	.20		7.68*
Others' beliefs			
Cluster E: expressive role III	.07		.64
Cluster F: instrumental role III	.01		.01
Others' feelings			
Cluster G: instrumental role IV	.21		3.34

* $p \leq .05$

Cluster A and cluster G Results of the paired t-test to examine if there is a difference and the direction of the difference in old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups are presented in Table 11. A paired t-test was made between cluster A (old people's feelings) and

cluster G (others' feelings). From inspection of Table 11 it was concluded that the difference between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of family roles was significant. The findings indicate that old people perceive other age groups' feelings were somewhat negative, although old people do not themselves evaluate these beliefs and opinions negatively.

Table 11. Paired t-test for cluster A on old people's feelings and cluster G on others' feelings

t-value	d.f.	Cluster A		Cluster G	
		\bar{X}^a	s	\bar{X}	s
-17.42*	190	.74	1.27	4.04	1.36

^aMeans have a possible range of 0 to 6 for this table and tables 12, 30, 31, and 46.

* $p \leq .01$

Cluster B and cluster G Results of the paired t-test to examine if there is a difference and the direction of the difference in old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings between cluster B: instrumental role I and cluster G: instrumental role IV are presented in Table 12. From inspection of Table 12 it was concluded that the difference between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about family roles was significant. The findings indicate that old people perceive other age groups' feelings somewhat negatively.

Table 12. Paired t-test for cluster B on old people's feelings and cluster G on others' feelings

t-value	d.f.	Cluster B		Cluster G	
		\bar{X}	s	\bar{X}	s
-5.70*	190	2.88	1.46	4.02	1.36

*p \leq .01

Characteristics of Respondents for the Family Role Instrument

Respondents to the Family Role instrument were asked to provide information related to characteristics about themselves. Characteristics identified included: age of respondents, retirement status, children and grandchildren, and marital status. In addition, two questions were included related to enjoyment of retirement status and comparison of past with present feelings about aging.

Age of respondents

Of the 96 respondents, 5 were between 60 and 69 years of age; 39 were between 70 and 79; 38 were between 80 and 89; 12 were between 90 and 99; and two were over 99 years of age. Eighty percent of the respondents were in the age span of 70 through 89 years (see Table 13).

Table 13. Age of respondents by number and percent

Age	Number	Percent
60-69	5	5.2
70-79	39	40.6
80-89	38	39.6
90-99	12	12.5
Over 99	2	2.1
Total	96	100.0

Living arrangement

Eighty-three percent of the 96 respondents lived in their own home. Five lived in a home for elderly people, but were not in a nursing home; 2 lived with a friend; 2 lived in a relative's home; and 80 lived in their own home (see Table 14).

Table 14. Living arrangement

Type	Number	Percent
Own home	80	83.3
Own home with relative	7	7.3
Relative's home	2	2.1
With a friend	2	2.1
Home for elderly people	5	5.2
No response	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	96	100.0

Retirement status

Ninety-five out of 96 persons responded to the retirement status item. Eighty-eight, or 92 percent of the respondents were retired. Seven, or seven percent were not retired. One person did not respond to the item (see Table 15).

Table 15. Retirement status

Status	Number	Percent
Retired	88	91.7
Not retired	7	7.3
No response	<u>1</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	96	100.0

Children

Seventy-two, or 75 percent of the respondents indicated that they had children; 24, or 25 percent did not have children (see Table 16).

Table 16. Children

Status	Number	Percent
Have children	72	75.0
No children	<u>24</u>	<u>25.0</u>
Total	96	100.0

Grandchildren

Sixty-seven, or 70 percent of the respondents had grandchildren; 26, or 27 percent did not. Data were missing for three respondents on this item (see Table 17).

Table 17. Grandchildren

Status	Number	Percent
Grandchildren	67	69.8
No grandchildren	26	27.1
No response	<u>3</u>	<u>3.1</u>
Total	96	100.0

Marital status

Respondents were asked if they had been married whether their spouse was living. Fifty-two of the respondents' spouses were living, and 37 of the spouses were deceased. Thus, 54 percent were still married and 39 percent were widowed. Seven responses were missing for this item (see Table 18).

Table 18. Marital status

Status	Number	Percent
Spouse living	52	54.2
Spouse deceased	37	38.5
No response	7	7.3
Total	96	100.0

Enjoyment of retirement

Respondents were asked if they were retired, "Do you enjoy your retirement?" Seventy-six, or 79 percent of the responses were "yes"; and 9, or 9.4 percent were "no." Eleven responses were missing for this item (see Table 19).

Table 19. Enjoyment of retirement

Status	Number	Percent
Enjoy retirement	76	79.2
Not enjoy retirement	9	9.4
No response	11	11.4
Total	96	100.0

Past and present feelings about aging

The respondents on the Family Role instrument were asked to compare their feelings in the past to how they presently feel about aging. Approximately 50 percent of the aged persons indicated that their feelings had not changed from when they were younger. Twenty-eight persons indicated that their feelings were much more positive than when they were younger; 14 were somewhat more positive; 47 felt about the same; 5 felt somewhat more negative; and 1 felt much more negative (see Table 20).

Table 20. Past and present feelings about aging

Feeling	Number	Percent
Much more positive	28	29.2
Somewhat more positive	14	14.6
About the same	47	49.0
Somewhat more negative	5	5.2
Much more negative	1	1.0
No response	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	96	100.0

Relationship between respondent characteristics and clusters

Correlation coefficients were computed to determine the relationship between characteristics of respondents and the seven clusters which emerged from the four response frameworks on the Family Role Instrument. The characteristics were age, living arrangements, retirement status, children, grandchildren, marital status, enjoyment of retirement, and past and present feelings about aging. There were three significant correlations at the .05 level: a negative relationship between living arrangement and instrumental II (self-perception); living arrangement and instrumental IV (others' feelings); and a negative relationship between marital status and instrumental IV (others' feelings). The correlation coefficients are presented in Appendix C, Table 55.

Finance-Retirement

To form clusters for this instrument, items were inspected for inter-correlations of .27 or greater and for agreement of content within the cluster. For the Finance-Retirement device, six clusters emerged from items on four response frameworks. They were named: cluster H: financial security I (old people's feelings), Cluster I: financial security II (old

people's feelings), Cluster J: financial security III (self-perception), cluster K: financial security IV (self-perception), cluster L: financial security V (perception of other age groups' beliefs), and cluster M: financial security VI (perception of other age groups' feelings).

Old people's feelings

Two clusters emerged from 13 of the 15 items relating to old people's feelings. These clusters were cluster H and cluster I. Two items did not cluster in either cluster H or cluster I and were not used for further analysis (see Appendix).

Cluster H: financial security I The 4 items in this cluster (old people's feelings) focus on financial security and frugality of retired persons. Items relate to the way retired persons handle and react to a decrease in finances as they attempt to maintain control over their lives. The average correlation was .38 and the reliability was .71. The correlation coefficients for cluster H are presented in Table 21. The items included:

7. Older people are tight in money matters.
8. Older people are not gainfully employed.
9. Older people depend on social security or pension
11. Older people worry about financial security.

Table 21. Intercorrelation of items in cluster H: financial security I

Items	7	8	9	11
7				
8	44			
9	45	40		
11	26	29	42	

Cluster I: financial security II The 9 items in cluster I (old people's feelings) focus on external control and dependence on others for finances. Retirement is usually mandatory, but for some persons, voluntary. Meaningful utilization of time and adequate resources affect whether individuals find satisfaction with this new status. Expectation for standard of living, utilization of time, choice of retired status, and roles as related to feeling useful and fulfilled, comprise this cluster. The correlation coefficients are presented in Table 22. The items included:

12. Older people have too much power in business and politics.
13. Older people worry about rising cost of living.
14. Older people find it difficult to provide for their needs.
16. Older people want larger pensions and social security.
17. Older people prefer to quit work as soon as their pension can support them.
18. Older people do not have enough money to maintain their own homes.
19. Older people feel mandatory retirement is unfair.
20. Older people feel unproductive after retirement.
21. Older people worry a lot about medical expense.

Table 22. Intercorrelation of items in cluster I: financial security II

Items	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	21
12									
13	21								
14	45	35							
16	20	34	27						
17	35	08	48	33					
18	36	27	45	25	39				
19	20	38	31	37	29	36			
20	35	26	24	31	51	36	30		
21	31	42	48	30	36	47	54	23	

Self-perception

Two clusters emerged from 11 of the 15 items related to self-perception. These were cluster J and cluster K. Four items did not cluster in either cluster J or cluster K and were not used for further analyses (see appendix).

Cluster J: financial security III The 3 items in this cluster relating to self-perception are the same as 3 of the 4 items in cluster H which pertained to lack of gainful employment and frugality. Item 11 in cluster H did not emerge in this cluster. The average correlation was .38 and the reliability was .65. The correlation coefficients are presented in Table 23. The items included:

- 22. Older people are tight in money matters.
- 23. Older people are not gainfully employed.
- 24. Older people depend on social security or pension.

Table 23. Intercorrelation of items in cluster J: financial security III

Items	22	23	24
22			
23	30		
24	39	46	

Cluster K: financial security IV The 8 items in this cluster relating to self-perception focus on financial security and worry about providing for needs (instrumental role of work) rather than the expressive role (work for enjoyment) of work. The average correlation was .29 and the reliability was .77. The correlation coefficients are presented in Table 24. The items included:

- 26. Older people worry about financial security.
- 28. Older people worry about rising cost of living.
- 29. Older people find it difficult to provide for their needs.
- 30. Older people prefer to continue working.
- 32. Older people prefer to quit work as soon as their pension can support them.
- 33. Older people do not have enough money to maintain their own homes.
- 35. Older people feel unproductive after retirement.
- 36. Older people worry a lot about medical expenses.

Table 24. Intercorrelation of items in cluster K: financial security IV

Items	26	28	29	30	32	33	35	36
26								
28	31							
29	20	21						
30	23	47	32					
32	26	25	47	31				
33	12	38	37	37	03			
35	20	36	43	20	17	34		
36	27	07	43	29	04	34	37	

Others' beliefs

One cluster emerged from 9 of the 15 items relating to other age groups' beliefs. This was cluster L. Six items did not cluster in cluster L and were not used for further analyses (see Appendix).

Cluster L: financial security V The 9 items which emerged in

cluster L relating to others' beliefs focus on satisfaction with retirement role and status and concerns about lack of control over economic security.

The correlation coefficients are presented in Table 25. The items included:

38. Young people believe old people are not gainfully employed.
39. Young people believe old people depend on social security or pensions.
40. Young people believe old people are unhappy about retirement.
41. Young people believe old people worry about financial security.
42. Young people believe old people have too much power in business and politics.
43. Young people believe old people worry about rising cost of living.
45. Young people believe old people prefer to continue working.
46. Young people believe old people want larger pensions and social security.
49. Young people believe old people feel retirement is unfair.

Table 25. Intercorrelation of items in cluster L: financial security V

Items	38	39	40	41	42	43	45	46	49
38									
39	54								
40	39	40							
41	45	55	31						
42	27	40	34	37					
43	34	36	35	43	35				
45	40	51	34	53	44	40			
46	45	35	20	33	25	21	29		
49	39	38	24	39	35	35	19	50	

Others' feelings

One cluster emerged from 12 of the 15 items relating to others' feelings. This was cluster M. Three items did not cluster and were not used for further analyses (see Appendix).

Cluster M: financial security VI On the others' feelings response framework, 12 items emerged to form one cluster with an average correlation of .34. The reliability for this cluster was .86. These items express a sense of financial resources being controlled externally by others, and consequently, the aging individual is placed in a dependent position in which providing for one's needs becomes difficult. The correlation coefficients for this cluster are presented in Table 26. The items included:

54. Young people believe old people depend on social security or pensions.
55. Young people believe old people are unhappy about retirement.
56. Young people believe old people worry about financial security.
57. Young people believe old people have too much power in business and politics.
58. Young people believe old people worry about rising cost of living.
59. Young people believe old people find it difficult to provide for their needs.
60. Young people believe old people prefer to continue working.
61. Young people believe old people want larger pensions and social security.
62. Young people believe old people prefer to quit work as soon as they qualify for their pension.
63. Young people believe old people do not have enough money to maintain their own homes.
65. Young people believe old people are useless after retirement.

66. Young people believe old people worry a lot about medical expenses.

Table 26. Intercorrelation of items in cluster M: financial security VI

Items	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	65	66
54												
55	36											
56	40	26										
57	33	29	32									
58	35	06	64	26								
59	30	30	43	37	41							
60	16	33	38	20	22	38						
61	38	24	51	38	52	29	17					
62	27	32	37	40	33	32	14	42				
63	40	38	56	32	45	48	33	34	34			
65	24	09	27	26	31	38	17	35	40	32		
66	24	23	48	21	47	50	31	30	48	46	47	

Reliability and independence of clusters

Intercorrelations between the Finance-Retirement instrument clusters were presented in Table 27. The intercorrelations represented the degree to which clusters measured independent dimension of beliefs and opinions about aged persons' finances and retirement. Inspection of Table 27 revealed that all but one of the correlation coefficients fell between $-.12$ and $.30$. Since r^2 is a measure of the common variance between two clusters, most clusters had, at maximum, nine percent $(.30)^2$ of the variance in the cluster common to another cluster. In addition, the one

correlation exceeding the above range was .44. Again, the maximum common variance between two clusters was approximately nineteen percent. Considering the small amount of commonality between clusters, it appeared that all of the six finance-retirement clusters measured relatively unique or independent dimensions of beliefs and opinions of aged persons' finances and retirement. The reliabilities of the clusters are reported on the diagonal in Table 27.

Table 27. Correlation coefficients between six finance-retirement clusters and reliabilities

Clusters	H	I	J	K	L	M
H	<u>71</u>					
I	44	<u>83</u>				
J	25	-12	<u>65</u>			
K	08	10	22	<u>77</u>		
L	03	-04	09	-01	<u>84</u>	
M	04	04	-03	30	-01	<u>86</u>

Factors Affecting Finance-Retirement Clusters

The findings of the statistical testing of the null hypotheses are presented in this section. Multiple regressions, t-tests for paired means, and correlation coefficients were calculated to test the hypotheses.

Cluster multiple regression analyses

In this study, the relationship of and combined affect of clusters on three dimensions of old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of aged persons' finances and retirement were examined. Two dependent

variables, financial security I and financial security II (old people's feelings), were each regressed on four independent variables: cluster J: financial security III and cluster K: financial security IV (self-perception), cluster L: financial security V (old people's perception of others' beliefs), and cluster M: financial security VI (old people's perception of others' feelings).

Cluster H: financial security I Cluster H was regressed on four clusters. They were cluster J: financial security III, cluster K: financial security IV (self-perception), cluster L: financial security V (perception of other age groups' beliefs), and cluster M: financial security VI (perception of other age groups' feelings). The regression coefficients, R^2 , and F values for the four clusters are presented in Table 28.

R^2 indicates the proportion of variance in old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of aged persons' finances and retirement explained by the four clusters. The combination of the four clusters accounted for six percent of the total variance of old people's feelings and is not statistically significant.

Since 94 percent ($1 - R^2$) of the variance in old people's feelings cannot be accounted for by old people's self-perception and their perception of others' beliefs and feelings, further analyses of the contribution of individual clusters are not substantively warranted. However, cluster J: financial security III (self-perception) is significant at the .05 level.

Table 28. Relationship between clusters on self-perception, others' beliefs, others' feelings, and cluster H on old people's feelings about finance-retirement.

Variable	Regression Coefficients	R ²	F*
Total for regression model		.06	1.93
Self-perception			
Cluster J: financial security III	.21		6.76*
Cluster K: financial security IV	.01		.01
Others' beliefs			
Cluster L: financial security V	.01		.02
Others' feelings			
Cluster M: financial security VI	.05		.24

*p ≤ .05

Cluster I: financial security II Cluster I (old people's feelings) was regressed on Cluster J: financial security III and cluster K: financial security IV (self-perception), cluster L: financial security V (others' beliefs), and cluster M: financial security VI (others' feelings). The regression coefficients, R², and F values for the four clusters are presented in Table 29.

R² indicates the proportion of variance in old people's feelings on cluster I (old people's feelings) explained by clusters on self-perception and perception of others' beliefs and feelings. The combination of the four clusters accounted for three percent of the total variance of old people's feelings about aged persons' finances on cluster I, and is not statistically significant.

Since 97 percent (1 - R²) of the variance in old people's feelings

about beliefs and opinions of finances and retirement cannot be accounted for by old people's self-perception and their perception of others' beliefs and feelings, further analyses of the contribution of individual clusters are not substantively or statistically warranted.

Table 29. Relationship between clusters on self-perception, others' beliefs, others' feelings and cluster I on old people's feelings about finance-retirement

Variable	Regression Coefficients	R ²	F*
Total for regression model		.03	.99
Self-perception			
Cluster J: financial security III	-.13		-2.48
Cluster K: financial security IV	.16		1.96
Others' beliefs			
Cluster L: financial security V	-.03		.08
Others' feelings			
Cluster M: financial security VI	-.01		.00

*p ≤ .05

Old people's feelings-perception of others' feelings disparity

Cluster H and cluster M Results of the paired t-test to examine if there is a difference in old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings are presented in Table 30. From inspection of Table 30 it was concluded that the difference between cluster H: financial security I (old people's feelings) and cluster M: financial security VI (old people's perception of other age groups' feelings) was significant. The findings indicate that old people perceive other age groups' feelings are somewhat negative, although old people do not evaluate these beliefs and opinions negatively.

Table 30. Paired t-test for cluster H on old people's feelings and cluster M on others' feelings

t-value	d.f.	Cluster H		Cluster M	
		\bar{X}	s	\bar{X}	s
-12.15*	238	1.20	1.31	3.27	1.30

*p \leq .01

Cluster I and cluster M A paired t-test was made between cluster I (old people's feelings) and cluster M (old people's perception of other age groups' feelings) to determine if there is a disparity between the two. The results are presented in Table 31. From inspection of Table 31 it was concluded that old people perceive other age groups' feelings are somewhat negative, although old people do not necessarily evaluate these beliefs and opinions negatively.

Table 31. Paired t-test for cluster I on old people's feelings and cluster M on others' feelings

t-value	d.f.	Cluster I		Cluster M	
		\bar{X}	s	\bar{X}	s
-8.01*	234	1.88	1.36	3.26	1.30

*p \leq .01

Characteristics of Respondents for the Finance-Retirement Instrument

Respondents to the Finance-Retirement instrument were asked to provide information related to demographic characteristics about themselves. Characteristics identified included: age of respondents, retirement status,

if they had children or grandchildren, and marital status. In addition, two questions were included relative to enjoyment of retirement status and comparison of past with present feelings about aging. The format of the instrument made placement of these last two items more appropriate in the demographic section.

Age of respondents

Of the 120 persons who responded on the Finance-Retirement instrument, 77 percent were between the ages of 70 and 89 years of age. Eleven persons were 60 through 69 years of age; 40 were 70 through 79; 52 were 80 through 89; 15 were 90 through 99; and 2 were over 99 years of age (see Table 32).

Table 32. Age of respondents by number and percent

Age	Number	Percent
60-69	11	9.2
70-79	40	33.3
80-89	52	43.3
90-99	15	12.5
Over 99	<u>2</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total	120	100.0

Living arrangement

Eighty-eight percent or 105 of the 120 respondents lived in their own home. Four lived in a relative's home; 1 lived with a friend; and 10 lived in homes for elderly people which were not nursing homes (see Table 33).

Table 33. Living arrangement

Arrangement	Number	Percent
Own home	102	85.0
Own home with relative	3	2.5
Relative's home	4	3.3
Friend's home	1	0.9
Home for elderly people	<u>10</u>	<u>8.3</u>
Total	120	100.0

Retirement status

Eighty-eight percent or 106 of the old people were retired. Fourteen or 12 percent were not retired (see Table 34).

Table 34. Retirement status

Status	Number	Percent
Retired	106	88.3
Not retired	<u>14</u>	<u>11.7</u>
Total	120	100.0

Children

Respondents on the instrument were asked if they had children. Seventy-five percent or 90 persons indicated that they had children; and 30 persons did not have children (see Table 35).

Table 35. Children

Status	Number	Percent
Children	90	75.0
No children	<u>30</u>	<u>25.0</u>
Total	120	100.0

Grandchildren

Sixty-seven percent or 80 persons indicated that they had grandchildren; 32 did not have grandchildren. Eight persons did not respond to this item (see Table 36).

Table 36. Grandchildren

Status	Number	Percent
Grandchildren	80	66.7
No grandchildren	32	26.7
No response	<u>8</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Total	120	100.0

Marital status

Respondents were asked if they had been married whether their spouse was living. Fifty-one percent or 61 persons were widowed; and 38 percent or 45 persons' spouses were living. Fourteen persons did not respond to this item (see Table 37).

Table 37. Marital status

Status	Number	Percent
Spouse living	45	37.5
Spouse deceased	61	50.8
No response	<u>14</u>	<u>11.7</u>
Total	120	100.0

Enjoyment of retirement

Respondents were asked if they were retired, "Do you enjoy your retirement?" Ninety-six or 80 percent indicated that they enjoyed their retirement and 14 persons indicated that they did not enjoy their retirement. Ten

persons did not respond to this item (see Table 38).

Table 38. Enjoyment of retirement

Status	Number	Percent
Enjoy retirement	96	80.0
Not enjoy retirement	14	11.7
No response	10	8.3
Total	120	100.0

Past and present feelings about aging

The respondents on the Finance-Retirement instrument were asked to compare their feelings in the past to how they presently feel about aging. Approximately 52 percent of the aged persons indicated that their feelings had not changed from when they were younger. Twenty-eight percent indicated that they felt much more positive than when they were younger; 24 felt somewhat more positive; 62 felt about the same; 3 felt somewhat more negative; and 4 felt much more negative (see Table 39).

Table 39. Past and present feelings about aging

Feeling	Number	Percent
Much more positive	27	22.5
Somewhat more positive	24	20.0
About the same	62	51.7
Somewhat more negative	3	2.5
Much more negative	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0

Relationship between respondent characteristics and clusters

Correlation coefficients were computed to determine the relationship between the respondent characteristic on the Finance-Retirement instrument

and the clusters which emerged from the four response frameworks. There were two significant correlation coefficients (see Appendix C, Table 56). Retirement status was positively related to financial security III (self-perception). Past and present feelings about aging were positively related to financial security II (old people's feelings).

Physical

Using cluster analysis procedure as previously discussed, four clusters emerged from items on the Physical instrument. All of the items on this instrument were highly intercorrelated and grouped to form one cluster on each response framework. The clusters were named: Cluster N: physical change I (old people's feelings), cluster O: physical change II (self-perception), cluster P: physical change III (perception of other age groups' beliefs), and cluster Q: physical change IV (perception of other age groups' feelings).

Since all of the 15 items on the four response frameworks were highly intercorrelated and one cluster with the same content in each cluster emerged for each response framework, the items with their numbers will be listed, followed by the correlation and reliability for each cluster.

The content of the clusters was composed of items pertaining to coordination, homeostasis, digestion, discomfort, illness and fatigue among older people. Included also were older people's adjustment to surroundings and other people as it related to impairments of the body structure and function.

The following items appeared on the four response frameworks:

Items		
5. ¹	20. ²	Older people have poor coordination.
6.	21.	Older people are poor eaters.
7.	22.	Older people suffer from constipation.
8.	23.	Older people feel cold even in warm weather.
9.	24.	Older people suffer much discomfort.
10.	25.	Older people need less sleep than younger people.
11.	26.	Older people are very sensitive to noise.
12.	27.	Older people need a nap every day.
13.	28.	Older people have many accidents in the home.
14.	29.	Older people develop infection easily.
15.	30.	Older people feel tired most of the time.
16.	31.	Older people die after a major operation.
17.	32.	Older people never fully recover if they break a bone.
18.	33.	Older people's voices break when they speak.
19.	34.	Older people die of cancer or heart diseases.

¹Items 5-19 are from the Old People's Feelings response framework.

²Items 20-34 are from the Self-Perception response framework.

Items		
35. ³	50. ⁴	Young people believe old people have poor coordination.
36.	51.	Young people believe old people are poor eaters.
37.	52.	Young people believe old people suffer from constipation.
38.	53.	Young people believe old people feel cold even in warm weather.
39.	54.	Young people believe old people suffer much discomfort.
40.	55.	Young people believe old people need less sleep than young people.
41.	56.	Young people believe old people are very sensitive to noise.
42.	57.	Young people believe old people need a nap every day.
43.	58.	Young people believe old people have many accidents in the home.
44.	59.	Young people believe old people develop infection easily.
45.	60.	Young people believe old people feel tired most of the time.
46.	61.	Young people believe old people die after a major operation.
47.	62.	Young people believe old people never recover if they break a bone.
48.	63.	Young people believe old people's voices break when they speak.
49.	64.	Young people believe old people die of cancer or heart diseases.

³ Items 35-49 are from the Others' Beliefs response framework.

⁴ Items 50-64 are from the Others' Feelings response framework.

Old people's feelings

All of the 15 items relating to old people's feelings emerged to form one cluster. This was cluster N.

Cluster N: physical change I The average correlation for this cluster for old people's feelings was .48 and the reliability was .93. The correlation coefficients for this cluster are presented in Table 40.

Table 40. Intercorrelation of items in cluster N: physical change I

Items	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5															
6	62														
7	54	49													
8	47	47	62												
9	48	52	55	60											
10	34	52	39	35	40										
11	23	44	50	35	29	63									
12	36	53	40	55	40	60	49								
13	42	52	44	48	50	52	36	57							
14	32	51	38	35	47	57	31	58	60						
15	36	57	36	35	53	50	37	58	64	76					
16	44	60	37	38	44	48	36	51	49	71	73				
17	36	38	47	28	41	48	25	37	46	67	70	75			
18	39	45	47	37	42	56	49	44	44	56	62	67	65		
19	33	43	43	30	42	48	39	48	44	57	59	55	45	64	

Self-perception

All of the 15 items emerged to form one cluster relating to self-perception. This was cluster 0.

Cluster 0: physical change II The average correlation for the 15 items in this cluster on the self-perception response framework was .42 and the reliability was .92. The correlation coefficients for this cluster are presented in Table 41.

Table 41. Intercorrelation of items in cluster 0: physical change II

Items	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
20															
21	51														
22	47	40													
23	49	37	41												
24	49	49	64	57											
25	38	45	40	30	31										
26	15	22	25	23	17	43									
27	37	43	39	29	51	46	43								
28	45	39	51	34	41	47	39	59							
29	42	41	49	35	56	57	45	60	59						
30	36	45	51	25	50	41	36	59	55	60					
31	49	35	49	41	48	35	34	43	55	63	49				
32	42	38	38	31	52	37	25	35	43	48	42	70			
33	50	46	39	42	46	45	31	49	49	63	46	59	52		
34	31	30	47	24	40	49	19	40	50	59	51	57	53	52	

Others' beliefs

All of the 15 items relating to others' beliefs emerged to form one cluster. This was cluster P.

Cluster P: physical change III For the 15 items relating to others' beliefs, the average correlation was .37 and the reliability was .90. The correlation coefficients are presented in Table 42. The items are the same as in clusters O and P with the phrase "Older people" changed to "Younger people."

Table 42. Intercorrelation for items in cluster P: physical change III

Items	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
50															
51	46														
52	60	43													
53	50	49	42												
54	61	32	59	42											
55	33	34	44	36	44										
56	60	48	51	48	54	45									
57	50	35	43	54	43	35	43								
58	41	46	66	40	62	45	61	36							
59	52	46	50	44	60	46	65	50	68						
60	48	42	38	51	39	42	55	59	54	68					
61	42	38	51	55	39	38	52	37	54	42	47				
62	43	44	43	47	52	43	48	32	55	52	47	72			
63	47	36	49	45	52	37	53	52	52	46	41	57	58		
64	37	36	39	47	33	45	45	46	44	42	54	54	60	59	

Others' feelings

All of the 15 items relating to the others' feelings response framework emerged to form one cluster. This was cluster Q.

Cluster Q: physical change IV The average correlation for the 15 items relating to others' feelings was .48 and the reliability was .93. The correlation coefficients for cluster Q are presented in Table 43.

Table 43. Intercorrelation for items in cluster Q: physical change IV

Items	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
35															
36	37														
37	46	44													
38	33	32	27												
39	22	24	31	41											
40	32	52	44	16	26										
41	52	30	48	36	27	39									
42	47	21	38	36	18	17	47								
43	34	35	44	38	39	36	55	52							
44	41	53	43	26	34	62	46	34	60						
45	53	27	39	38	20	39	53	48	46	51					
46	34	49	36	37	27	36	27	04	31	33	39				
47	37	44	37	36	26	31	40	26	41	35	24	50			
48	33	43	54	46	19	33	42	38	49	44	59	52	43		
49	11	30	28	10	07	27	37	45	25	23	34	31	52	42	

Reliability and independence of the clusters

Intercorrelations between physical clusters were presented in Table 43. The intercorrelations represented the degree to which clusters measured independent dimensions of beliefs and opinions about physical changes. Inspection of Table 43 revealed that all but one of the correlation coefficients fell between $-.05$ and $.15$. Since r^2 is a measure of the common variance between two clusters, most clusters had, at maximum, two percent $(.15)^2$ of the variance in the cluster common to another cluster. In addition, the one correlation between two clusters exceeding the above range was $.40$; again, the common variance between two clusters was approximately 16 percent. Therefore, considering the small amount of commonality between clusters, it appeared that all four clusters on the Physical instrument measured relatively unique or independent dimensions of beliefs and opinions of physical change. The reliabilities of the clusters are reported on the diagonal in Table 44.

Table 44. Correlation coefficients between four physical clusters and reliabilities

Clusters	N	O	P	Q
N	<u>93</u>			
O	15	<u>92</u>		
P	04	40	<u>90</u>	
Q	-05	20	-01	<u>93</u>

Factors Affecting Physical Change Clusters

The findings from the statistical testing of the null hypotheses related to physical change are presented in this section. Multiple

regression, t-test for paired means, and correlation coefficients were calculated on data from 96 questionnaires.

Multiple regression analyses

In this study, the relationship between three dimensions of old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions about aged persons' physical changes were examined.

Cluster N: physical change I (old people's feelings) Cluster N
was regressed on three clusters: cluster O: physical change II (self-perception), cluster P: physical change III (others' beliefs), and cluster Q: physical change IV (others' feelings). Table 44 presents the regression coefficients, R^2 , and F values for the three clusters.

R^2 indicates the proportion of variance in old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions about physical changes explained by clusters O, P, and Q. The combination of the three clusters accounted for three percent of the total variance of old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions about physical changes, and is not statistically significant.

Since 97 percent ($1 - R^2$) of the variance in old people's feelings about physical changes cannot be accounted for by old people's self-perception and their perception of others' beliefs and feelings, further analyses of the contribution of individual clusters through partial regressions are not substantially or statistically warranted. The relatively low correlation between the independent variables as concluded from inspection of coefficients in Table 45 supports the decision for no further analyses of the data (Kerlinger, 1973).

Table 45. Relationship between clusters on self-perception, others' beliefs, others' feelings, and cluster N on old people's feelings about physical changes

Variable	Regression Coefficients	R ²	F*
Total for regression model		.03	0.88
Self-perception			
Cluster O: physical change II	.20		2.26
Others' beliefs			
Cluster P: physical change III	-.04		0.07
Others' feelings			
Cluster Q: physical change IV	-.10		0.67

*p ≤ .05

Old people's feelings-perception of others' feelings disparity

Cluster N and cluster Q The paired t-test was used to examine differences between cluster N: physical change I (old people's feelings) and cluster Q: physical change IV (others' feelings). The paired t-test value is presented in Table 46. The findings indicate that old people perceive other age groups' feelings are somewhat negative, although old people do not evaluate the beliefs and opinions negatively.

Table 46. Paired t-test for cluster N on old people's feelings and cluster Q on perception of others' feelings

t-value	d.f.	Cluster N		Cluster Q	
		\bar{X}	s	\bar{X}	s
-9.38*	186	1.85	1.51	3.81	1.38

*p ≤ .01

Characteristics of Respondents for the Physical Instrument

Respondents on the Physical instrument were asked to provide information related to demographic characteristics about themselves. Characteristics identified included: age of respondent, retirement status, if they had children or grandchildren, living arrangement, and marital status. In addition, two questions were included related to enjoyment of retirement status and comparison of past with present feelings about aging. The format of the instrument made placement of these last two items in the demographic section more appropriate.

Age of respondents

Approximately 69 percent of the respondents on the Physical instrument were between the ages of 70 and 89 years of age. Three persons were between the ages of 50 and 59; 9 were 60 through 69; 28 were 70 through 79; 38 were 80 through 89; 14 were 90 through 99; and 4 were over 99 years of age (see Table 47).

Table 47. Age of respondents by number and percent

Age	Number	Percent
50-59	3	3.1
60-69	9	9.4
70-79	28	29.2
80-89	38	39.6
90-99	14	14.6
Over 99	<u>4</u>	<u>4.2</u>
Total	96	100.0

Living arrangement

Eighty-two percent or 79 of the respondents lived in their own home. Of these, 6 lived in their own home with a relative; 1 lived with a friend; and 11 lived in a home for the elderly, which was not a nursing home (see Table 48).

Table 48. Living arrangement

Arrangement	Number	Percent
Own home	73	76.0
Own home with relative	6	6.3
Relative's home	0	0.0
Friend's home	1	1.0
Home for elderly	11	11.5
No response	5	5.2
Total	96	100.0

Retirement status

Eighty-three percent of the respondents indicated that they were retired. Twelve persons were not retired, and 4 persons did not respond to this item (see Table 49).

Table 49. Retirement status

Status	Number	Percent
Retired	80	83.3
Not retired	12	12.5
No response	4	4.2
Total	96	100.0

Children

Respondents on the Physical instrument were asked if they had children. Seventy-eight percent or 75 persons had children; 13 persons indicated that

they did not; 8 did not respond (see Table 50).

Table 50. Children

Status	Number	Percent
Children	75	78.2
No children	13	13.5
No response	8	8.3
Total	96	100.0

Grandchildren

Sixty-seven persons or 70 percent of those responding indicated that they had grandchildren; and 25 did not. Four persons did not respond to this item (see Table 51).

Table 51. Grandchildren

Status	Number	Percent
Grandchildren	67	69.8
No grandchildren	25	26.0
No response	4	4.2
Total	96	100.0

Marital status

Respondents were asked if they had been married, whether their spouse was living. Forty-three percent or 41 persons' spouses were living and 50 were widowed. Five persons did not respond to this item (see Table 52).

Table 52. Marital status

Status	Number	Percent
Married	41	42.7
Widowed	50	52.1
No response	5	5.2
Total	96	100.0

Enjoyment of retirement

Respondents were asked if they were retired, "Do you enjoy your retirement?" Seventy-three percent or 70 persons indicated that they enjoy their retirement. Eleven persons indicated that they do not enjoy retirement, and 15 did not respond (see Table 53).

Table 53. Enjoyment of retirement

Status	Number	Percent
Enjoy retirement	70	72.9
Do not enjoy retirement	11	11.5
No response	<u>15</u>	<u>15.6</u>
Total	96	100.0

Past and present feelings about aging

The respondents to the Physical instrument were asked to compare their feelings in the past to how they presently feel about aging. Approximately 41 percent indicated they felt about the same about aging as when they were younger; 23 felt much more positive; 14 felt somewhat more positive; 10 felt somewhat more negative; and 4 felt much more negative. Six persons did not respond (see Table 54).

Table 54. Past and present feelings about aging

Feeling	Number	Percent
Much more positive	23	24.0
Somewhat more positive	14	14.6
About the same	39	40.6
Somewhat more negative	10	10.4
Much more negative	4	4.2
No response	<u>6</u>	<u>6.2</u>
Total	96	100.0

Relationship between respondent characteristics and clusters

Correlation coefficients were computed to determine the relationship between the characteristics of respondents and the clusters which emerged from the four response frameworks on the Physical instrument. There were four significant correlation coefficients (see Appendix C, Table 57). Age and living arrangements were negatively related to physical change I (old people's feelings). Retirement status was positively correlated with physical change I. Past and present feelings about aging and satisfaction with retirement were negatively related to cluster P: physical change IV (others' feelings). For this sample then, past and present feelings are inversely related to old people's perception of other age groups' feelings about aging.

CHAPTER V.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

In this chapter the findings and their implications related to hypotheses tested on data from the three samples on instruments for the Family Roles, Finance-Retirement, and Physical categories will be discussed. The combined and individual relationship of clusters on three independent variables (self-perception, other age groups' beliefs, and other age groups' feelings) to clusters on the dependent variable (old people's feelings) about beliefs and opinions were examined for each instrument.

Family Roles

Seven clusters were derived by cluster analysis procedure from the Family Role instrument. Clusters formed primarily on two dimensions: (1) expressive roles which included the affection giving, companionship, and emotional support from nuclear family members, and (2) instrumental roles which are related to situational aspects of family living conditions and utilitarian factors including physical maintenance and assistance in case of illness or emergency.

Effect of clusters on old people's feelings

To determine the combined effect on old people's feelings of their self-perception and their perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings about age changes and differences related to family roles, the hypothesis that old people's feelings will not be related to their self-perception, nor their perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings about family roles was tested for two clusters which emerged on the

dependent variable (old people's feelings). When expressive role I (old people's feelings) was regressed on the five clusters which grouped on the three independent variables, R^2 was statistically significant. The hypothesis was rejected. However, R^2 was not statistically significant when instrumental role I (old people's feelings) was regressed on the five clusters. Thus, hypotheses of the combined effect of the five clusters on old people's feelings was rejected for expressive role I and not rejected for instrumental role I. However, acceptance of the hypothesis for expressive role I should be with caution since the practical significance is questionable. Seventy-one percent of the variance in the dependent variable (expressive role I on old people's feelings) is accounted for by variables other than those tested in this study.

The hypothesis that there will be no relationship between old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of family roles and their self-perception was rejected for expressive role I (old people's feelings) when expressive role I (old people's feelings) was regressed on the five clusters. However, it was not rejected for instrumental role I (old people's feelings). The regression coefficient for expressive role II (self-perception) was significant when expressive role I (old people's feelings) was regressed on the five clusters. The positive significant regression coefficient indicates that expressive role I (self-perception) is positively related to old people's feelings about aged persons' expressive family roles. The regression coefficient for instrumental role II (self-perception) was significant when instrumental role I (old people's feelings) was regressed on the five clusters. The hypothesis was rejected for instrumental role I, but was not rejected for expressive role I (old people's feelings). There-

fore, both dimensions of self-perception were significant on different regression analyses. Confidence can be placed in this finding that the regression coefficient is somewhat stable in that cluster analysis revealed that the clusters were relatively independent.

The hypothesis that there is no relationship between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' beliefs about aged persons' family roles was not rejected. The regression coefficient was not statistically significant for any cluster on other age groups' beliefs.

The hypotheses that (1) there is no relationship between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' beliefs about aged persons' family roles, and (2) there is no relationship between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about aged persons' family roles were not rejected. The regression coefficient was not statistically significant for any cluster on others' beliefs and others' feelings.

It can be concluded that for this sample of aged persons, the combined effect of self-perception and perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings about the family roles measured in this study does not have practical significance for any of the variance in old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of aged persons' family roles. However, self-perception on the same dimensions was positively related to old people's feelings about family roles.

Old people's feelings-perception of others' feelings disparity

Expressive role I and instrumental role I (old people's feelings) each had lower mean scores than instrumental role IV (others' feelings). This finding indicated that old people's feelings about the beliefs and opinions

about family roles were not negative. The t-value was statistically significant. Therefore, the hypothesis that there would be no difference between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about aged persons' family roles was rejected.

Finance-Retirement

Six clusters were derived by cluster analysis procedure from the Finance-Retirement instrument. The Finance-Retirement device was concerned with how aged persons adjust and react to the transition from work to post-work status. Retirement marks a period in which there are major role shifts. Factors such as substantial change in demands, change in status and responsibilities, and allocation of time require major adjustment for many aging persons. In addition, for most persons, retirement means living on a greatly reduced income which can place them in an economic disadvantaged position. The Finance-Retirement instrument was utilized to determine how old people felt about the changes and adjustments required of old people as they change from work to retirement, and what old people perceived other age groups believe and feel about aged persons' finances and retirement status.

Effect of clusters on old people's feelings

A hypothesis was tested to determine the combined effect on old people's feelings of their self-perception and their perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings about age changes or differences related to finance-retirement. The hypothesis that old people's feelings will not be related to their self-perception, nor their perception of other age groups' beliefs about finances and retirement was not rejected. Two

multiple regression analyses were computed in which financial security I and financial security II (old people's feelings) were each regressed on four clusters which emerged on the three independent variables. R^2 was not statistically significant for either regression analysis. It can be concluded that for this sample, the combined effect of clusters on self-perception and perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings is not significantly related to old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of aged persons' finances and retirement status.

The regression coefficient for cluster J (self-perception) was statistically significant. The hypothesis that there will be no relationship between old people's feelings and their self-perception was rejected for cluster J, but not rejected for cluster K (self-perception).

The hypotheses that there will be no relationship between old people's feelings and their: (1) perception of other age groups' beliefs, and (2) perception of other age groups' feelings about aged persons' finances and retirement were not rejected.

Old people's feelings-perception of others' feelings disparity

The clusters relating to old people's feelings and their perception of others' feelings provided a means for assessing differences between the two dimensions. The higher mean cluster score on the perception of others' feelings indicated that old people perceived other age groups feel negatively toward beliefs and opinions of aged persons' finances and retirement. The low mean score for clusters on old people's feelings indicated that old people did not have negative feelings about the beliefs and opinions of aged persons' finances and retirement. Therefore, the hypothesis that there will be no difference between old people's feelings and their perception of

other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of aged persons' finances and retirement was rejected.

Physical

Four clusters were derived by cluster analysis procedure from the Physical instrument. All of the items on each of the original four response frameworks grouped as one cluster. The four clusters of items pertained to coordination, homeostasis, digestion, discomfort, illness, and fatigue among older people. Older people's adjustment to surroundings and other people as related to impairments to body structures and body functions was included.

Effect of clusters on old people's feelings

A hypothesis was tested to determine the combined effect on old people's feelings of their self-perception and their perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings about age changes or differences related to physical change. The hypothesis that old people's feelings will not be related to their self-perception, nor their perception of other age groups' beliefs about physical changes was not rejected. R^2 was not statistically significant when physical change I (old people's feelings) was regressed on clusters on the three independent variables. Thus, it can be concluded that self-perception and perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings have no significant relationship to how old people feel about beliefs and opinions of physical changes measured in this study.

There was no statistically significant regression coefficient for any cluster on the regression analysis. Therefore, the hypotheses that there will be no relationship between old people's feelings about beliefs and

opinions of aged persons' physical changes and their: (1) self-perception, (2) perception of other age groups' beliefs about aged persons' physical changes, and (3) perception of other age groups' feelings about aged persons' physical changes were not rejected. It may be concluded that in addition to the no significant combined effect of the three clusters on old people's feelings that there is no significant relationship of any individual cluster to old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of their physical changes.

Old people's feelings-perception of others' feelings disparity

Physical change IV (other age groups' feelings) had a higher mean score than physical change I (old people's feelings). The mean scores indicated that old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions were not negative, but they perceived other age groups' feelings were negative. The hypothesis that there will be no difference between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of physical changes was rejected. The t-value for non-independent means was statistically significant.

Implications

The findings of no significant relationships when clusters related to old people's feelings were regressed on clusters related to old people's self-perception and their perception of both beliefs and feelings of other age groups for the finance-retirement physical categories, as well as a non-practical significance for the family role category, provide evidence that other age groups are not the reference group for the three samples in the present study. The basis for this conclusion is that the old people's

feelings about age change or differences were not determined by what they perceived other age groups believe and feel about them. However, the setting in which the instrument was administered may have influenced the response.

Sampling groups of aged persons may have an effect on this finding. As discussed in the theoretical orientation, persons may have more than one reference group, and feelings may change in interactions with different reference groups. The aged persons in this sample were all participants in aged segregated groups which provided a positive, supportive environment for the individuals. It may be that if the instrument had been administered to persons individually or in intergenerational settings, the no relationship between old people's feelings and other age groups' beliefs and opinions would change.

Previous research provided some evidence that there may be a disparity in how many aged persons feel about aging and their perception of others' feelings (NCOA, 1975). The findings from inspection of the means and the rejection of the null hypotheses that there will be no difference between old people's feelings and their perception of others' feelings, for all three categories for each sample of old people, substantiated that there is a difference. This finding for all three categories provides additional evidence that other age groups are not reference groups for these samples of aged persons. The findings suggest that these samples have experienced qualitative, discontinuous changes in that the beliefs and opinions which denote change from previous years are not negative to these old people.

Examination of the methodology in the literature review revealed that validation of instruments to measure attitudes about aging had not included

old people's affective evaluation of what is negative, positive, or neutral about beliefs and opinions of aging. These findings substantiate the conclusion that much of previous research may be invalid in measuring attitudes which reflect what is negative from the perspective of old people. Much of previous research, then, seems to reflect the negative evaluation of age changes perceived by other age groups.

The findings of differences in old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings indicate need for persons working with and interacting with aging persons to examine their projection of their values which may result in old people preferring to segregate themselves, or to feel negatively about themselves in intergenerational settings. In adult education, persons can be sensitized as to how they arrive at feeling negative in some situations about the changes that they are experiencing.

From the model developed, it may be concluded that for the three samples of aged persons in this study, the type of change which they have experienced is discontinuous-stability. They do not evaluate the beliefs and opinions as negative or degrading, and other age groups' beliefs and opinions of age change are not related to their feelings. However, caution should be taken in generalizing these findings beyond situations in which old people are in age segregated groups. Other settings, as posited by the model developed, may result in negative feelings about aging. This is especially true since old people perceive that aging is negative to other age groups.

CHAPTER VI.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purposes of the present study were to: (1) determine old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging, (2) to provide a valid instrument based on old people's feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging, (3) determine the relationship between old people's feelings to their self-perception and perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings about aging, and (4) determine if there is a difference in how old people feel and their perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of aging.

Literature was reviewed noting the content and methodology utilized to assess attitudes of college students, children and adolescents, adults, and old people. Theories of aging were reviewed. A model of aging was developed which utilized two opposing theories, the organismic and mechanistic views of development, and also incorporated concepts from theories of aging reviewed. Hypotheses were generated to partially test the model.

The Tuckman and Lorge (1953) "Old People" instrument was adapted to examine old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' beliefs and opinions of aging. Three separate instruments were adapted from the "Old People" instrument to measure attitudes toward aged persons' family roles, finances and retirement, and physical change. Each instrument had items on four response frameworks.

The population for the study was limited to persons 65 years and over and persons 50 years and over who were retired and participated in an age segregated activity with persons 65 years and over within a fifty mile

radius of the Waterloo-Cedar Falls and Des Moines-Ames areas. Administrators and group leaders identified and selected participants for the study. The data producing sample consisted of three separate samples for each questionnaire. They were as follows: 96, 120, and 96 for Family Role, Finance-Retirement, and Physical, respectively. Data for each questionnaire were analyzed as follows: (1) an examination of the 60 items to identify clusters of interrelated items for each response framework, (2) reliability of clusters was obtained, (3) multiple regression of clusters which measured dimensions of aged people's feelings on clusters from dimensions of self-perception and perception of other age groups' beliefs and opinions, (4) paired t-test for non-independent means, and (5) frequencies and percentages for characteristics of respondents.

The items for the Family Role instrument were adapted from 13 items on the "Old People" instrument (Tuckman & Lorge, 1953) and two from Kogan's (1961) "Attitudes toward Old People" questionnaire. Seven clusters emerged from the four response frameworks. Clusters formed primarily on two dimensions: (1) expressive roles which included the affection giving, companionship, and emotional support from nuclear family members, and (2) instrumental roles which related to situational aspects of family, living conditions, and utilitarian factors including physical maintenance and assistance in case of illness or emergency. The clusters were named: expressive role I and instrumental role I (old people's feelings), expressive role II and instrumental role II (self-perception), expressive role III and instrumental role III (perception of other age groups' beliefs), and instrumental role IV (perception of other age groups' feelings). In multiple regression analysis, the combined effect of the five clusters was

statistically significant when expressive role I was regressed on them. The regression coefficient for instrumental role II was significant when instrumental role I was regressed on five clusters from self-perception and perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings. The paired t-test between expressive role I and instrumental role I (old people's feelings) with instrumental role IV (perception of others' feelings) each was statistically significant.

The items for the Finance-Retirement instrument were adapted from six items from the "Old People" instrument (Tuckman & Lorge, 1953), six from the "Older Worker" instrument (Tuckman & Lorge, 1952), and three items adapted from concepts from literature reviewed, to make a total of fifteen. Six clusters emerged from the four response frameworks. The clusters were composed of items pertaining to ways in which retired persons handle and react to decreased finances and meaningful utilization of time and satisfaction with retirement status. The clusters were named: financial security I and financial security II (old people's feelings), financial security III and financial security IV (self perception), financial security V (perception of other age groups' beliefs), and financial security VI (perception of other age groups' feelings). There were no statistically significant findings through multiple regression analysis. The paired t-test between financial security I and financial security II (old people's feelings) with financial security VI (other age groups' feelings) each was statistically significant. The hypothesis that there will be no difference between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of aged persons' finances and retirement was rejected.

The items for the Physical instrument were randomly selected from 27 physical items on the Tuckman and Lorge (1953) "Old People" instrument. All of the items on each of the four response frameworks were highly inter-correlated and grouped to form one cluster on each response framework. The clusters were named: physical change I (old people's feelings), physical change II (self-perception), physical change III (perception of other age groups' beliefs), and physical change IV (perception of other age groups' feelings). Multiple regression analysis resulted in no statistically significant findings for the data from the 120 physical instruments. The findings from the paired t-test between physical change I (old people's feelings) and physical change IV (others' feelings) was statistically significant. The hypothesis that there will be no difference between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' feelings about beliefs and opinions of aged persons' physical changes was rejected. The mean scores indicated that old people did not feel negatively about the beliefs and opinions of physical change but perceived other age groups feel somewhat negatively about them.

It was concluded that none of the three separate and different samples of old people had other age groups as their reference groups. In age segregated groups, there were no statistically significant relationships between old people's feelings and their perception of other age groups' beliefs and feelings about aging. It was also concluded that these samples did not evaluate the beliefs and opinions negatively, but each sample perceived other age groups feel negatively toward the beliefs and opinions of aging.

Recommendations for future research were:

1. Administer the instrument individually rather than in groups to allow old people the opportunity to pace themselves and rest when tired. Administering the instrument to old people in groups presented problems because of the heterogeneous nature of such groups. Some took ten minutes while others took over one hour. Persons responding slower became tired before completing the instrument and those who finished quickly were impatient with the slower ones.

2. Administer the instrument on a structured interview schedule to facilitate understanding of the different response frameworks.

3. Obtain more demographic information relating to work and family roles and physical conditions which would permit analyzing the types of changes the individuals have experienced and would provide a more complete test of the model.

4. Observe aged persons in age segregated and intergenerational settings (simulated using videotapes) to provide data for an analysis of the individual in different settings. Correlate data from different environments with data from the instruments developed in this study to provide a more complete test of the model developed.

5. Combine one cluster from each of the three instruments into one instrument with three sub-scales to provide more information about the sample and facilitate data analysis.

6. Obtain other age groups' affective evaluation of the items on the instrument and their perception of old people's feelings about the beliefs and opinions of aging and compare these to the findings on old people's feelings.

Recommendations for adult education classes were:

1. Build programs for young and middle aged adults to sensitize them to old people's perception of their feelings. Such programs related to minorities and variant cultures have been effective for development of positive attitudes toward and acceptance of different cultures in persons different from the majority. They have also been effective in helping the minorities realize why they have not accepted their differences. The same results could occur for attitudes toward the aged and for persons already aged.

2. The use of the instruments with children, youth, and parents through family life education could help persons understand aging as another stage in development, which like all stages, has losses and gains. The items can be used as a basis for discussions to provide evidence that the experience is not as negative as the expectation of aging may appear to be.

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APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRES

IOWA STATE
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SURVEY
OF
BELIEFS AND OPINIONS
ABOUT
AGING

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS PART OF A STUDY ABOUT
AGING CONDUCTED TO PARTIALLY FULFILL THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
A DOCTORATE DEGREE THROUGH
THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS
AT
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP

Helen Brown Burris

HELEN BROWN BURRIS

GRADUATE STUDENT

WOULD YOU PLEASE PROVIDE US WITH A LITTLE GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF.
ALL THE INFORMATION WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL.

1. PLEASE CHECK THE RANGE IN WHICH YOUR AGE FALLS.

_____ 50-59 YRS.	_____ 60-69 YRS.	_____ 70-79 YRS.
_____ 80-89 YRS.	_____ 90-99 YRS.	_____ OVER 99 YRS.
2. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING LIVING ARRANGEMENTS DO YOU HAVE?

_____ LIVE IN YOUR OWN HOME
_____ LIVE IN YOUR OWN HOME WITH A RELATIVE
_____ LIVE IN A RELATIVE'S HOME
_____ LIVE WITH A FRIEND
_____ LIVE IN A HOME FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE
3. ARE YOU RETIRED? _____ YES _____ NO
IF YES, DO YOU ENJOY YOUR RETIREMENT? _____ YES _____ NO
4. DO YOU HAVE CHILDREN? _____ YES _____ NO
5. DO YOU HAVE GRANDCHILDREN? _____ YES _____ NO
6. HOW ARE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT GROWING OLD COMPARED TO HOW YOU FELT WHEN YOU WERE YOUNGER?

_____ MUCH MORE POSITIVE
_____ SOMEWHAT MORE POSITIVE
_____ ABOUT THE SAME
_____ SOMEWHAT MORE NEGATIVE
_____ MUCH MORE NEGATIVE
7. IF YOU HAVE BEEN MARRIED, IS YOUR SPOUSE LIVING? _____ YES _____ NO
8. ARE YOU AS SATISFIED WITH YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUR FAMILY AS YOU WERE IN THE PAST? _____ YES _____ NO
9. DO YOU SEE MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY AS OFTEN AS YOU WOULD LIKE? _____ YES _____ NO
10. DO MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY INTERFERE WITH YOUR LIFE? _____ YES _____ NO
11. ARE MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY AS UNDERSTANDING OF YOUR NEEDS NOW AS WHEN YOU WERE YOUNGER? _____ YES _____ NO
12. DO YOU FEEL MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY ARE WILLING TO MAKE ADJUSTMENTS IN PLANS TO INCLUDE YOU IN ACTIVITIES? _____ YES _____ NO

THE STATEMENTS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE BELIEFS AND OPINIONS ABOUT OLDER PEOPLE. YOU MAY NOT AGREE WITH SOME OF THE STATEMENTS. WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT THE STATEMENT REPRESENTS OLDER PEOPLE, WOULD YOU INDICATE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT EACH STATEMENT.

- I. FIRST, WOULD YOU INDICATE WHETHER YOU FEEL EACH STATEMENT IS EITHER NOT DEGRADING, SOMEWHAT DEGRADING, OR VERY DEGRADING OF OLDER PEOPLE BY CIRCLING A NUMBER UNDER THE COLUMN WHICH SAYS MY FEELINGS ABOUT STATEMENT. PLEASE CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH STATEMENT AS FOLLOWS:

CIRCLE NUMBER 1 IF YOU FEEL THE STATEMENT IS NOT AT ALL DEGRADING.

CIRCLE NUMBER 2, 3, OR 4 IF YOU FEEL THE STATEMENT IS SOMEWHAT DEGRADING.

CIRCLE NUMBER 5 IF YOU FEEL THE STATEMENT IS VERY DEGRADING.

CAUTION: CIRCLE ONLY ONE NUMBER FOR EACH STATEMENT.

BELOW IS AN EXAMPLE.

	MY FEELINGS ABOUT STATEMENT				
	NOT DEGRADING	SOMEWHAT DEGRADING	VERY DEGRADING		
OLDER PEOPLE DESIRE TO HELP WITH FAMILY PROBLEMS.	①	2	3	4	5

IF YOU FEEL THIS STATEMENT IS NOT IN ANY WAY DEGRADING OF OLDER PEOPLE, YOU WOULD CIRCLE NUMBER 1 AS ABOVE.

PLEASE GO TO THE NEXT PAGE NOW AND INDICATE HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT EACH STATEMENT BY CIRCLING A NUMBER.

- II. SECONDLY, WOULD YOU DECIDE WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT THE STATEMENT DESCRIBES YOU BY CIRCLING A BOX UNDER THE COLUMN LABELLED DESCRIBES ME.

BELOW IS AN EXAMPLE.

	DESCRIBES ME				
	VERY MUCH AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	VERY MUCH DISAGREE
OLDER PEOPLE DESIRE TO HELP WITH FAMILY PROBLEMS.	VA	③A	U	SD	VD

IF YOU AGREE THAT THE STATEMENT DESCRIBES YOU, CIRCLE EITHER VERY MUCH OR SOMEWHAT AGREE AS SHOWN ABOVE.

DESCRIBES ME

	MY FEELINGS ABOUT STATEMENT					VERY MUCH AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	VERY MUCH DISAGREE
	NOT	SOMEWHAT		VERY						
	DEGRADING	DEGRADING	DEGRADING	DEGRADING	DEGRADING					
	1	2	3	4	5					
1. OLDER PEOPLE SPOIL THEIR GRANDCHILDREN.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
2. OLDER PEOPLE ARE NOT IMPORTANT IN FAMILY AFFAIRS.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
3. OLDER PEOPLE EXPECT THEIR CHILDREN TO SUPPORT THEM.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
4. OLDER PEOPLE FEEL THAT THEIR CHILDREN HAVE FAILED THEM.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
5. OLDER PEOPLE EXPERIENCE LOVE AND AFFECTION FROM THEIR CHILDREN.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
6. OLDER PEOPLE FREQUENTLY QUARREL WITH THEIR CHILDREN AND RELATIVES	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
7. OLDER PEOPLE HAVE TROUBLE ADJUSTING TO THE DEATH OF THEIR SPOUSE.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
8. OLDER PEOPLE ARE NOT HELPFUL TO THEIR FAMILIES.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
9. OLDER PEOPLE ARE PROUD OF THEIR CHILDREN.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
10. OLDER PEOPLE EXPECT OBEDIENCE FROM THEIR CHILDREN.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
11. OLDER PEOPLE FEEL RELATIVES ARE CONCERNED WITH THEIR WELL BEING.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
12. OLDER PEOPLE USUALLY LIVE WITH THEIR CHILDREN.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
13. OLDER PEOPLE FEEL THAT THEIR FAMILIES NEGLECT THEM.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
14. OLDER PEOPLE DO NOT GET SYMPATHY FROM THEIR CHILDREN.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
15. OLDER PEOPLE INTERFERE WITH THEIR CHILDREN'S FAMILY LIFE.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD

THE NEXT TWO PARTS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE ARE ABOUT WHAT YOU BELIEVE AND FEEL OTHER AGE GROUPS FEEL ABOUT AGING.

- III. WOULD YOU INDICATE IF YOU FEEL YOUNGER PEOPLE FEEL THAT THE CHARACTERISTICS DESCRIBED IN THE STATEMENTS ARE NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE ASPECTS OF GROWING OLD. PLEASE PLACE A CIRCLE IN THE COLUMN WHICH EXPRESSES YOUR BELIEF ABOUT OTHER AGE GROUPS' FEELINGS.

OTHER AGE GROUPS'
FEELINGS

IF YOU FEEL OTHER AGE GROUPS FEEL THE STATEMENT IS A VERY NEGATIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF AGING, PLACE A ☐ AROUND VN AS SHOWN BELOW.

EXAMPLE

	VERY POSITIVE	SOMEWHAT POSITIVE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE	VERY NEGATIVE
YOUNGER PEOPLE FEEL OLDER PEOPLE DESIRE TO HELP WITH FAMILY PROBLEMS.	VP	SP	U	SN	<input checked="" type="radio"/> VN

- IV. FINALLY, WOULD YOU INDICATE HOW MUCH YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT THESE STATEMENTS REPRESENT OTHER AGE GROUPS' BELIEFS OR OPINIONS ABOUT AGING BY PLACING A ☐ AROUND VD AS SHOWN BELOW.

STATEMENT REPRESENTS
OTHER AGE GROUPS' BELIEFS

IF YOU VERY MUCH DISAGREE THAT OTHER AGE GROUPS HAVE THIS BELIEF OR OPINION ABOUT OLDER PEOPLE, PLACE A ☐ AROUND VD AS SHOWN BELOW.

EXAMPLE

	VERY MUCH AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	VERY MUCH DISAGREE
YOUNGER PEOPLE FEEL OLDER PEOPLE DESIRE TO HELP WITH FAMILY PROBLEMS.	VA	SA	U	SD	<input checked="" type="radio"/> VD

STATEMENT REPRESENTS
OTHER AGE GROUPS' OTHER AGE GROUPS'
FEELINGS BELIEFS

	VERY POSITIVE	SOMEWHAT POSITIVE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE	VERY NEGATIVE	VERY MUCH AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	VERY MUCH DISAGREE
1. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE SPOIL THEIR GRANDCHILDREN.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
2. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE ARE NOT IMPORTANT IN FAMILY AFFAIRS.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
3. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE EXPECT THEIR CHILDREN TO SUPPORT THEM.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
4. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE FEEL THAT THEIR CHILDREN HAVE FAILED THEM.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
5. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE EXPERIENCE LOVE AND AFFECTION FROM THEIR CHILDREN.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
6. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE FREQUENTLY QUARREL WITH THEIR CHILDREN AND RELATIVES.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
7. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE HAVE TROUBLE ADJUSTING TO DEATH OF THEIR SPOUSE.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
8. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE ARE NOT HELPFUL TO THEIR FAMILIES.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
9. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE ARE PROUD OF THEIR CHILDREN.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
10. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE EXPECT OBEDIENCE FROM THEIR CHILDREN.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
11. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE FEEL RELATIVES ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR WELL BEING.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
12. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE USUALLY LIVE WITH THEIR CHILDREN.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
13. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE FEEL THAT THEIR CHILDREN NEGLECT THEM.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
14. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE GET NO SYMPATHY FROM THEIR FAMILY.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
15. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE INTERFERE WITH THEIR CHILDREN'S FAMILY LIFE.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN	VA	SA	U	SD	VD

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SURVEY
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GRADUATE STUDENT

WOULD YOU PLEASE PROVIDE US WITH A LITTLE GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF.
ALL THE INFORMATION WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL.

1. PLEASE CHECK THE RANGE IN WHICH YOUR AGE FALLS.
☐ 50-59 YRS. ☐ 60-69 YRS. ☐ 70-79 YRS.
☐ 80-89 YRS. ☐ 90-99 YRS. ☐ OVER 99 YRS.
2. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING LIVING ARRANGEMENTS DO YOU HAVE?
☐ LIVE IN YOUR OWN HOME
☐ LIVE IN YOUR OWN HOME WITH A RELATIVE
☐ LIVE IN A RELATIVE'S HOME
☐ LIVE WITH A FRIEND
☐ LIVE IN A HOME FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE
3. ARE YOU RETIRED? ☐ YES ☐ NO
 IF YES, DO YOU ENJOY YOUR RETIREMENT? ☐ YES ☐ NO
4. DO YOU HAVE CHILDREN? ☐ YES ☐ NO
5. DO YOU HAVE GRANDCHILDREN? ☐ YES ☐ NO
6. HOW ARE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT GROWING OLD COMPARED TO HOW YOU FELT WHEN YOU WERE YOUNGER? ☐ MUCH MORE POSITIVE
☐ SOMEWHAT MORE POSITIVE
☐ ABOUT THE SAME
☐ SOMEWHAT MORE NEGATIVE
☐ MUCH MORE NEGATIVE
7. IF YOU HAVE BEEN MARRIED, IS YOUR SPOUSE LIVING? ☐ YES ☐ NO
8. DO YOU WORRY ABOUT FINANCES VERY MUCH? ☐ YES ☐ NO
9. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE SKILLS THAT ARE WASTED SINCE RETIREMENT? ☐ YES ☐ NO
10. DO YOU DEPEND ON YOUR FAMILY TO HELP YOU FINANCIALLY? ☐ YES ☐ NO
11. DO YOU HAVE A LOT OF TIME ON HAND WHEN YOU ARE UNABLE TO FIND SOMETHING SATISFYING TO DO? ☐ YES ☐ NO
12. DO YOU HAVE NEEDS WHICH YOU ARE UNABLE TO CARE FOR BECAUSE OF YOUR FINANCES?
☐ YES ☐ NO
13. DOES TIME PASS VERY SLOWLY FOR YOU? ☐ YES ☐ NO

THE STATEMENTS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE BELIEFS AND OPINIONS ABOUT OLDER PEOPLE. YOU MAY NOT AGREE WITH SOME OF THE STATEMENTS. WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT THE STATEMENT REPRESENTS OLDER PEOPLE, WOULD YOU INDICATE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT EACH STATEMENT.

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CIRCLE NUMBER 2, 3, OR 4 IF YOU FEEL THE STATEMENT IS SOMEWHAT DEGRADING.

CIRCLE NUMBER 5 IF YOU FEEL THE STATEMENT IS VERY DEGRADING.

CAUTION: CIRCLE ONLY ONE NUMBER FOR EACH STATEMENT.

BELOW IS AN EXAMPLE.

	MY FEELINGS ABOUT STATEMENT				
	NOT DEGRADING	SOMEWHAT DEGRADING	VERY DEGRADING		
OLDER PEOPLE ARE VERY CAUTIOUS WITH THEIR MONEY.	①	2	3	4	5

IF YOU FEEL THIS STATEMENT IS NOT IN ANY WAY DEGRADING OF OLDER PEOPLE, YOU WOULD CIRCLE NUMBER 1 AS ABOVE.

PLEASE GO TO THE NEXT PAGE NOW AND INDICATE HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT EACH STATEMENT BY CIRCLING A NUMBER.

- II. SECONDLY, WOULD YOU DECIDE WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT THE STATEMENT DESCRIBES YOU BY CIRCLING A BOX UNDER THE COLUMN LABELLED DESCRIBES ME.

BELOW IS AN EXAMPLE.

	DESCRIBES ME				
	VERY MUCH AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	VERY MUCH DISAGREE
OLDER PEOPLE ARE VERY CAUTIOUS WITH THEIR MONEY.	VA	③A	U	SD	VD

IF YOU AGREE THAT THE STATEMENT DESCRIBES YOU, CIRCLE EITHER VERY MUCH OR SOMEWHAT AGREE AS SHOWN.

DESCRIBES ME

	MY FEELINGS ABOUT STATEMENT					VERY MUCH AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	VERY MUCH DISAGREE
	NOT	SOMEWHAT		VERY						
	DEGRADING	DEGRADING	DEGRADING	DEGRADING	DEGRADING					
	1	2	3	4	5					
1. OLDER PEOPLE ARE TIGHT IN MONEY MATTERS.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
2. OLDER PEOPLE ARE NOT GAINFULLY EMPLOYED.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
3. OLDER PEOPLE DEPEND ON SOCIAL SECURITY OR PENSION.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
4. OLDER PEOPLE ARE UNHAPPY ABOUT MANDATORY RETIREMENT.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
5. OLDER PEOPLE WORRY ABOUT FINANCIAL SECURITY.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
6. OLDER PEOPLE HAVE TOO MUCH POWER IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
7. OLDER PEOPLE WORRY ABOUT RISING COST OF LIVING.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
8. OLDER PEOPLE FIND IT DIFFICULT TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR NEEDS.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
9. OLDER PEOPLE PREFER TO CONTINUE WORKING.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
10. OLDER PEOPLE WANT LARGER PENSIONS AND SOCIAL SECURITY.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
11. OLDER PEOPLE PREFER TO QUIT WORK AS SOON AS THEIR PENSION CAN SUPPORT THEM.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
12. OLDER PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO MAINTAIN THEIR OWN HOMES.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
13. OLDER PEOPLE FEEL MANDATORY RETIREMENT IS UNFAIR.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
14. OLDER PEOPLE FEEL UNPRODUCTIVE AFTER RETIREMENT.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
15. OLDER PEOPLE WORRY A LOT ABOUT MEDICAL EXPENSES.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD

THE NEXT TWO PARTS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE ARE ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT OTHER AGE GROUPS' BELIEFS AND OPINIONS ABOUT AGING.

- III. WOULD YOU INDICATE HOW MUCH YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT THESE STATEMENTS REPRESENT OTHER AGE GROUPS BELIEFS OR OPINIONS ABOUT AGING BY PLACING A CIRCLE AROUND THE BOX WHICH EXPRESSES YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT EACH STATEMENT.

STATEMENT REPRESENTS
OTHER AGE GROUPS' BELIEFS

IF YOU VERY MUCH DISAGREE THAT OTHER AGE GROUPS HAVE THIS BELIEF OR OPINION ABOUT OLDER PEOPLE, PLACE A ☐ AROUND VD AS SHOWN BELOW.

EXAMPLE

	VERY MUCH AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	VERY MUCH DISAGREE
YOUNGER PEOPLE FEEL OLDER PEOPLE ARE VERY CAUTIOUS WITH THEIR MONEY.	VA	SA	U	SD	<input checked="" type="radio"/> VD

- IV. FINALLY, WOULD YOU INDICATE IF YOU FEEL OTHER AGE GROUPS FEEL THAT THE CHARACTERISTICS DESCRIBED IN THE STATEMENTS ARE NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF GROWING OLD. PLEASE PLACE A CIRCLE IN THE COLUMN WHICH EXPRESSES YOUR BELIEFS ABOUT OTHER AGE GROUPS' FEELINGS.

OTHER AGE GROUPS'
FEELINGS

IF YOU FEEL OTHER AGE GROUPS FEEL THE STATEMENT IS A VERY NEGATIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF AGING, PLACE A ☐ AROUND VN AS SHOWN BELOW.

EXAMPLE

	VERY POSITIVE	SOMEWHAT POSITIVE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE	VERY NEGATIVE
YOUNGER PEOPLE FEEL OLDER PEOPLE ARE VERY CAUTIOUS WITH THEIR MONEY.	VP	SP	U	SN	<input checked="" type="radio"/> VN

STATEMENT REPRESENTS
OTHER AGE GROUPS'
BELIEFS

OTHER AGE GROUPS'
FEELINGS

	VERY MUCH AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	VERY MUCH DISAGREE	VERY POSITIVE	SOMEWHAT POSITIVE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE	VERY NEGATIVE
1. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE ARE TIGHT IN MONEY MATTERS.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
2. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE ARE NOT GAINFULLY EMPLOYED.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
3. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE DEPEND ON SOCIAL SECURITY OR PENSIONS.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
4. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE ARE UNHAPPY ABOUT RETIREMENT.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
5. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE WORRY ABOUT FINANCIAL SECURITY.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
6. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE HAVE TOO MUCH POWER IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
7. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE WORRY ABOUT RISING COST OF LIVING.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
8. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE FIND IT DIFFICULT TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR NEEDS.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
9. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE PREFER TO CONTINUE WORKING.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
10. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE WANT LARGER PENSIONS AND SOCIAL SECURITY.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
11. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE PREFER TO QUIT WORK AS SOON AS THEY QUALIFY FOR THEIR PENSION.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
12. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO MAINTAIN THEIR OWN HOMES.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
13. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE FEEL RETIREMENT IS UNFAIR.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
14. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE ARE USELESS AFTER RETIREMENT.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
15. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE WORRY A LOT ABOUT MEDICAL EXPENSES.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN

IOWA STATE
UNIVERSITY

Telephone 515-294-6444

SURVEY
OF
BELIEFS AND OPINIONS
ABOUT
AGING

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS PART OF A STUDY ABOUT
AGING CONDUCTED TO PARTIALLY FULFILL THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
A DOCTORATE DEGREE THROUGH
THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS
AT
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP

Helen Brown Burris

HELEN BROWN BURRIS

GRADUATE STUDENT

WOULD YOU PLEASE PROVIDE US WITH A LITTLE GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF.
ALL INFORMATION WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL.

1. PLEASE CHECK THE RANGE IN WHICH YOUR AGE FALLS.

_____ 50-59 YRS.	_____ 60-69 YRS.	_____ 70-79 YRS.
_____ 80-89 YRS.	_____ 90-99 YRS.	_____ OVER 99 YRS.
2. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING LIVING ARRANGEMENTS DO YOU HAVE?

_____ LIVE IN YOUR OWN HOME
_____ LIVE IN YOUR OWN HOME WITH A RELATIVE
_____ LIVE IN A RELATIVE'S HOME
_____ LIVE WITH A FRIEND
_____ LIVE IN A HOME FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE
3. ARE YOU RETIRED? _____ YES _____ NO
IF YES, DO YOU ENJOY YOUR RETIREMENT? _____ YES _____ NO
4. DO YOU HAVE CHILDREN? _____ YES _____ NO
5. DO YOU HAVE GRANDCHILDREN? _____ YES _____ NO
6. HOW ARE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT GROWING OLD COMPARED TO HOW YOU FELT WHEN YOU WERE YOUNGER? _____ MUCH MORE POSITIVE
_____ SOMEWHAT MORE POSITIVE
_____ ABOUT THE SAME
_____ SOMEWHAT MORE NEGATIVE
_____ MUCH MORE NEGATIVE
7. IF YOU HAVE BEEN MARRIED, IS YOUR SPOUSE LIVING? _____ YES _____ NO
8. HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL CHANGES WHICH MAKE YOU FEEL LESS SATISFIED BY LIMITING YOUR ACTIVITIES? _____ YES _____ NO
9. HAVE YOU FOUND REPLACEMENT WITH WHICH YOU ARE SATISFIED FOR ACTIVITIES THAT YOU HAVE GIVEN UP? _____ YES _____ NO
10. HAVE YOU HAD A MAJOR ILLNESS OR OPERATION WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS?
_____ YES _____ NO
11. DO YOU WORRY ABOUT YOUR HEALTH A LOT? _____ YES _____ NO

THE STATEMENTS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE BELIEFS AND OPINIONS ABOUT OLDER PEOPLE. YOU MAY NOT AGREE WITH SOME OF THE STATEMENTS. WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT THE STATEMENT REPRESENTS OLDER PEOPLE, WOULD YOU INDICATE YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT EACH STATEMENT.

- I. FIRST, WOULD YOU INDICATE WHETHER YOU FEEL EACH STATEMENT IS EITHER NOT DEGRADING, SOMEWHAT DEGRADING, OR VERY DEGRADING OF OLDER PEOPLE BY CIRCLING A NUMBER UNDER THE COLUMN WHICH SAYS MY FEELINGS ABOUT STATEMENT. PLEASE CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH STATEMENT AS FOLLOWS:

CIRCLE NUMBER 1 IF YOU FEEL THE STATEMENT IS NOT AT ALL DEGRADING.

CIRCLE NUMBER 2, 3, OR 4 IF YOU FEEL THE STATEMENT IS SOMEWHAT DEGRADING.

CIRCLE NUMBER 5 IF YOU FEEL THE STATEMENT IS VERY DEGRADING.

CAUTION: CIRCLE ONLY ONE NUMBER FOR EACH STATEMENT.

BELOW IS AN EXAMPLE.

	MY FEELINGS ABOUT STATEMENT				
	NOT DEGRADING	SOMEWHAT DEGRADING	3	4	VERY DEGRADING
OLDER PEOPLE SHOULD BE AS ENERGETIC AS YOUNG PEOPLE.	①	2	3	4	5

IF YOU FEEL THIS STATEMENT IS NOT IN ANY WAY DEGRADING OF OLDER PEOPLE, YOU WOULD CIRCLE NUMBER 1 AS ABOVE.

PLEASE GO TO THE NEXT PAGE NOW AND INDICATE HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT EACH STATEMENT BY CIRCLING A NUMBER.

- II. SECONDLY, WOULD YOU DECIDE WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT THE STATEMENT DESCRIBES YOU BY CIRCLING A BOX UNDER THE COLUMN LABELLED DESCRIBES ME.

BELOW IS AN EXAMPLE.

	DESCRIBES ME				
	VERY MUCH AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	VERY MUCH DISAGREE
OLDER PEOPLE SHOULD BE AS ENERGETIC AS YOUNG PEOPLE.	VA	③A	U	SD	VD

IF YOU AGREE THAT THE STATEMENT DESCRIBES YOU, CIRCLE EITHER VERY MUCH OR SOMEWHAT AGREE AS SHOWN ABOVE.

DESCRIBES ME

	MY FEELINGS ABOUT STATEMENT					DESCRIBES ME				
	NOT	SOMEWHAT		VERY		VERY MUCH AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	VERY MUCH DISAGREE
	DEGRADING	DEGRADING	DEGRADING	DEGRADING	DEGRADING					
	1	2	3	4	5					
1. OLDER PEOPLE HAVE POOR COORDINATION.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
2. OLDER PEOPLE ARE POOR EATERS.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
3. OLDER PEOPLE SUFFER FROM CONSTIPATION.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
4. OLDER PEOPLE FEEL COLD EVEN IN WARM WEATHER.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
5. OLDER PEOPLE SUFFER MUCH DISCOMFORT.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
6. OLDER PEOPLE NEED LESS SLEEP THAN YOUNGER PEOPLE.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
7. OLDER PEOPLE ARE VERY SENSITIVE TO NOISE.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
8. OLDER PEOPLE NEED A NAP EVERY DAY.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
9. OLDER PEOPLE HAVE MANY ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
10. OLDER PEOPLE DEVELOP INFECTION EASILY.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
11. OLDER PEOPLE FEEL TIRED MOST OF THE TIME.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
12. OLDER PEOPLE DIE AFTER A MAJOR OPERATION.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
13. OLDER PEOPLE NEVER FULLY RECOVER IF THEY BREAK A BONE.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
14. OLDER PEOPLE'S VOICES BREAK WHEN THEY SPEAK.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD
15. OLDER PEOPLE DIE OF CANCER OR HEART DISEASES.	1	2	3	4	5	VA	SA	U	SD	VD

THE NEXT TWO PARTS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE ARE ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT OTHER AGE GROUPS' BELIEFS AND OPINIONS ABOUT AGING.

- III. WOULD YOU INDICATE HOW MUCH YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT THESE STATEMENTS REPRESENT OTHER AGE GROUPS' BELIEFS OR OPINIONS ABOUT AGING BY PLACING A CIRCLE AROUND THE BOX WHICH EXPRESSES YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT EACH STATEMENT.

STATEMENT REPRESENTS
OTHER AGE GROUPS' BELIEFS

IF YOU VERY MUCH DISAGREE THAT OTHER AGE GROUPS HAVE THIS BELIEF OR OPINION ABOUT OLDER PEOPLE, PLACE A ○ AROUND VD AS SHOWN BELOW.

EXAMPLE

	VERY MUCH AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	VERY MUCH DISAGREE
YOUNGER PEOPLE FEEL OLDER PEOPLE SHOULD BE AS ENERGETIC AS YOUNG PEOPLE.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD

- IV. FINALLY, WOULD YOU INDICATE IF YOU FEEL OTHER AGE GROUPS FEEL THAT THE CHARACTERISTICS DESCRIBED IN THE STATEMENTS ARE NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF GROWING OLD. PLEASE PLACE A CIRCLE IN THE COLUMN WHICH EXPRESSES YOUR BELIEFS ABOUT OTHER AGE GROUPS' FEELINGS.

OTHER AGE GROUPS'
FEELINGS

IF YOU FEEL OTHER AGE GROUPS FEEL THE STATEMENT IS A VERY NEGATIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF AGING, PLACE A ○ AROUND VN AS SHOWN BELOW.

EXAMPLE

	VERY POSITIVE	SOMEWHAT POSITIVE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE	VERY NEGATIVE
YOUNGER PEOPLE FEEL OLDER PEOPLE SHOULD BE AS ENERGETIC AS YOUNG PEOPLE.	VP	SP	U	SN	VN

STATEMENT REPRESENTS
OTHER AGE GROUPS'
BELIEFS

OTHER AGE GROUPS'
FEELINGS

	VERY MUCH AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	VERY MUCH DISAGREE	VERY POSITIVE	SOMEWHAT POSITIVE	UNDECIDED	SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE	VERY NEGATIVE
1. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE HAVE POOR COORDINATION.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
2. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE ARE POOR EATERS.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
3. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE SUFFER FROM CONSTIPATION.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
4. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE FEEL COLD EVEN IN WARM WEATHER.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
5. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE SUFFER MUCH DISCOMFORT	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
6. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE NEED LESS SLEEP THAN YOUNG PEOPLE.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
7. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE ARE VERY SENSITIVE TO NOISE.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
8. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE NEED A NAP EVERY DAY.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
9. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE HAVE MANY ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
10. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE DEVELOP INFECTION EASILY.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
11. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE FEEL TIRED MOST OF THE TIME.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
12. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE DIE AFTER A MAJOR OPERATION.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
13. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE NEVER RECOVER IF THEY BREAK A BONE.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
14. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE'S VOICES BREAK WHEN THEY SPEAK.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN
15. YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEVE OLD PEOPLE DIE OF CANCER OR HEART DISEASES.	VA	SA	U	SD	VD	VP	SP	U	SN	VN

APPENDIX B: CODING PLANS

Column No.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 1 - 4 | Identification |
| 5 | Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code 0 - No response 1 - 50 to 59 years 2 - 60 to 69 years 3 - 70 to 79 years 4 - 80 to 89 years 5 - 90 to 99 years 6 - Over 99 |
| 6 | Living Arrangement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code 0 - No response 1 - Own home 2 - Own home with relative 3 - Relative's home 4 - With a friend 5 - Home for elderly people |
| 7 | Retirement Status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code 0 - No response 1 - Yes 2 - No |
| 8 | Enjoyment of Retirement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code 0 - No response 1 - Yes 2 - No |
| 9 | Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code 0 - No response 1 - Yes 2 - No |
| 10 | Grandchildren <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code 0 - No response 1 - Yes 2 - No |
| 11 | Past and Present Feelings about Aging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code 0 - No response 1 - Much more positive 2 - Somewhat more positive 3 - About the same 4 - Somewhat more negative 5 - Much more negative |

- 12 Spouse Living
 Code 0 - No response
 1 - Yes
 2 - No
- 14-16 Reserved
- 17-31 Instrument Items 1-15 on My Feelings about Statements
 Code 0 - Not degrading
 2 - Somewhat not degrading
 3 - Somewhat degrading
 4 - Degrading
 6 - Very degrading
- 32-46 Instrument Items 1-15 (16-30) on Describes Me
 Code 0 - Very much agree
 2 - Somewhat agree
 3 - Undecided
 4 - Somewhat disagree
 6 - Very much disagree
- 47-61 Instrument Items 1-15 (17-44) on Statement Represents
 Other Age Groups' Beliefs
 Code 0 - Very much agree
 2 - Somewhat agree
 3 - Undecided
 4 - Somewhat disagree
 6 - Very much disagree
- 62-76 Instrument Items 1-15 (46-60) on Other Age Groups' Feelings
 Code 0 - Very positive
 2 - Somewhat positive
 3 - Undecided
 4 - Somewhat negative
 6 - Negative

Certainty Transformation Code

Items 1-15 for each response framework were transformed^a by the following scheme:

1	————→	-3	+3	=	0
2	————→	-1	+3	=	2
3	————→	0	+3	=	3
4	————→	1	+3	=	4
5	————→	3	+3	=	6

^aTransformation does not effect the correlations, regressions, or t-tests.

APPENDIX C: INTERCORRELATION MATRICES

Table 55. Intercorrelation of family role clusters and respondent characteristics

Items	Cluster A	Cluster B	Cluster C	Cluster D	Cluster E	Cluster F	Cluster G
Age	-08	01	-06	-02	-09	05	-06
Living Arrangement	-10	-11	-19	-24	-06	06	-26
Retirement Status	-19	-20	-06	-12	-07	00	-03
Enjoy Retirement	-08	03	-14	-07	17	00	-01
Children	-14	01	-13	-05	-13	08	-09
Grandchildren	-08	-01	03	-17	-14	06	-23
Past and Present Feelings	-01	-06	06	09	-15	12	05
Marital Status	-00	15	04	08	-05	02	-22

Table 56. Intercorrelation of finance-retirement clusters and respondent characteristics

Items	Cluster A	Cluster B	Cluster C	Cluster D	Cluster E	Cluster F
Age	-32	-07	-07	02	03	00
Living Arrangement	02	-06	-00	-01	-06	-02
Retirement Status	19	-07	25	-06	-00	-05
Enjoy Retirement	-04	10	-13	-00	-02	17
Children	-10	-18	-03	-05	17	-01
Grandchildren	06	-08	10	05	04	-04
Past and Present Feelings	-05	22	-05	07	02	17
Marital Status	-10	03	07	20	-11	10

Table 57. Intercorrelation of physical clusters and respondent characteristics

Items	Cluster A	Cluster B	Cluster C	Cluster D
Age	-22	-17	-07	05
Living Arrangement	-21	03	-04	02
Retirement Status	23*	10	-16	09
Enjoy Retirement	-01	-11	-15	01
Children	05	-03	-03	01
Grandchildren	02	-07	-13	10
Past and Present Feelings	-05	01	-28*	06
Marital Status	-18	-13	-04	08

*p ≤ .05

APPENDIX D: ITEMS WHICH DID NOT CLUSTER

Family Role Instrument Items Which Did Not Cluster

Old people's feelings

- 6. Old people spoil their grandchildren.
- 11. Old people frequently quarrel with their children and relatives.
- 17. Old people usually live with their children.

Self-perception

- 21. Older people spoil their grandchildren.
- 22. Older people are not important in family affairs.
- 23. Older people expect their children to support them.
- 27. Older people have trouble adjusting to the death of their spouse.
- 32. Older people usually live with their children.

Others' beliefs

- 36. Young people believe old people spoil their grandchildren.
- 45. Young people believe old people expect obedience from their children.
- 50. Young people believe old people interfere with their children's family life.

Others' feelings

- 51. Young people believe old people spoil their grandchildren.
- 55. Young people believe old people experience love and affection from their children.
- 57. Young people believe old people have trouble adjusting to death of their spouse.
- 59. Young people believe old people are proud of their children.
- 61. Young people believe old people feel relatives are concerned about their well being.
- 62. Young people believe old people usually live with their children.

Finance-Retirement Instrument Items Which Did Not Cluster

Affective evaluation

- 10. Older people worry about financial security.
- 15. Older people prefer to continue working.

Self-perception

- 25. Older people are unhappy about mandatory retirement.
- 27. Older people have too much power in business and politics.
- 31. Older people want larger pensions and social security.
- 34. Older people feel mandatory retirement is unfair.

Others' beliefs

- 43. Young people believe old people worry about rising cost of living.
- 46. Young people believe old people want larger pensions and social security.
- 47. Young people believe old people prefer to quit work as soon as they qualify for their pension.
- 49. Young people believe old people feel retirement is unfair.
- 50. Young people believe old people are useless after retirement.
- 51. Young people believe old people worry a lot about medical expenses.

Others' feelings

- 52. Young people believe old people are tight in money matters.
- 53. Young people believe old people are not gainfully employed.
- 64. Young people believe old people feel retirement is unfair.

APPENDIX E: TRANSFORMED SCORES

Table 58. Transformed scores for items for family role instrument

Item Number	Old People's Feelings		Self- Perception		Others' Beliefs		Others' Feelings	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
1	1.48	1.10	2.55	2.32	1.56	1.72	2.23	1.20
2	3.02	2.31	3.98	2.14	3.17	1.68	3.67	1.96
3	3.46	2.31	4.64	1.98	3.24	1.89	4.18	1.73
4	2.84	2.35	3.77	2.09	3.04	1.99	4.19	2.00
5	0.52	1.41	2.19	2.33	1.86	1.60	1.53	1.55
6	3.23	2.29	3.79	2.08	2.43	1.72	4.00	2.15
7	1.06	2.02	2.04	2.02	1.84	1.58	2.34	1.51
8	2.51	2.19	3.43	2.08	2.80	1.75	4.16	1.90
9	0.64	1.58	1.78	1.96	1.59	1.52	1.48	1.44
10	2.08	2.07	3.23	2.05	2.22	1.68	3.28	1.78
11	0.77	1.67	2.00	1.93	1.77	1.51	1.89	1.47
12	2.80	2.21	4.75	1.83	3.35	1.79	4.10	1.73
13	2.83	2.31	3.95	1.90	2.86	1.83	4.27	1.75
14	2.69	2.34	3.85	2.15	2.86	1.81	4.38	1.87
15	3.64	2.35	3.98	2.09	2.32	1.81	4.27	2.05

Table 59. Transformed scores of items for finance-retirement instrument

Item Number	Old People's Feelings		Self- Perception		Others' Beliefs		Others' Feelings	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
1	1.17	1.82	2.58	2.10	1.72	1.73	3.23	2.01
2	1.42	1.88	2.21	2.00	1.80	1.70	2.68	1.94
3	0.93	1.61	1.69	1.94	1.10	1.44	2.52	2.34
4	1.27	1.82	2.84	2.13	1.81	1.62	3.15	2.10
5	1.23	1.84	2.36	1.97	1.71	1.82	3.39	2.15
6	2.33	2.34	3.90	2.10	2.05	1.83	3.22	2.19
7	1.58	2.10	1.56	2.02	1.56	1.73	2.83	2.26
8	1.49	1.90	2.88	2.01	2.06	1.79	3.63	2.06
9	0.80	1.60	2.13	2.11	2.05	1.72	2.92	1.96
10	1.49	1.94	2.21	2.00	1.45	1.71	2.78	2.14
11	2.62	2.44	3.51	2.31	2.09	1.75	2.13	2.16
12	1.90	1.99	2.86	2.09	1.94	1.72	3.76	1.91
13	1.54	2.01	2.39	2.18	2.16	1.91	3.31	2.06
14	1.99	2.28	3.13	2.05	2.27	1.94	4.23	1.81
15	1.84	2.32	2.05	2.04	2.02	1.90	3.30	2.17

Table 60. Transformed scores of items for physical instrument

Item Number	Old People's Feelings		Self-Perception		Others' Beliefs		Others' Feelings	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
1	1.90	1.35	3.14	2.19	1.98	1.90	3.82	2.14
2	2.03	1.36	4.14	2.22	2.88	1.99	3.79	1.99
3	1.79	2.08	3.44	2.26	2.44	1.91	3.77	1.98
4	1.69	2.08	3.47	2.36	2.22	1.77	3.41	2.08
5	1.74	2.01	3.63	2.01	2.13	2.04	4.00	2.12
6	1.21	1.88	3.18	2.21	2.42	2.00	3.51	2.02
7	1.64	2.06	2.85	2.30	1.82	1.99	3.59	2.38
8	1.52	2.10	3.16	2.41	2.16	1.86	2.89	2.01
9	2.00	2.06	3.59	2.10	2.03	1.86	3.67	2.20
10	1.86	2.11	3.81	2.25	2.46	1.85	3.67	2.06
11	2.18	2.33	3.40	2.32	2.30	1.95	3.19	2.32
12	2.36	2.38	4.55	1.95	2.86	2.07	4.04	2.06
13	2.06	2.24	4.22	2.04	2.85	2.12	4.41	1.85
14	1.80	2.21	4.21	2.15	2.58	2.04	3.90	1.98
15	1.92	2.24	3.59	2.17	2.43	1.97	3.69	2.18